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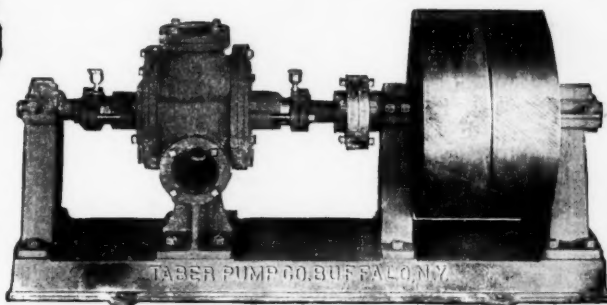
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

DECEMBER 9, 1916

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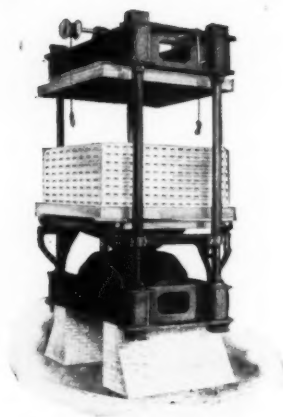
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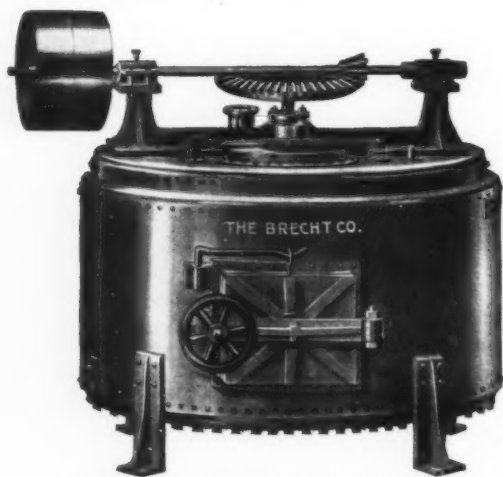
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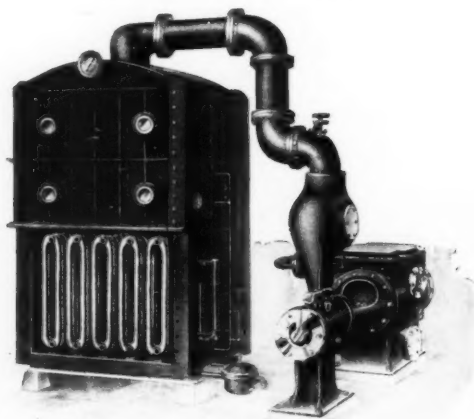
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No. 24.

Agitation Over the Rising Cost of Living

Rising prices for everything to eat, to wear and to use have caused the cost of living to take first place on newspaper pages and in the activities of office-holders and politicians. Along with legitimate discussion of the subject there is the usual outbreak of newspaper sensationalism and political demagogism. The public is being fed with a tremendous amount of misinformation, and it appears that it will take the President, Congress, various federal bureaus and State officials galore to comb out the facts from this mass of hysterical talk.

Action of various sorts is under way in many places to "do something about it." Investigations are proposed and under way everywhere, and a flood of proposed laws marks the opening of Congress and other law-making bodies, even down to city councils. If legislation or fiat could alter the operation of the natural law of supply and demand, it would be amended beyond recognition this winter.

Non-producing interests want an embargo on exports. Producing interests will violently oppose an embargo. Everybody is agreed that the "middleman" is a heinous criminal. And there you are!

Food Bills in Congress.

Eight bills and three resolutions on the high cost of living were introduced in the House of Representatives when Congress re-assembled on December 4. Most of this grist will never be heard of again, but some may pass in one form or another before the 64th Congress dies automatically on March 4 next.

The ones which probably have the best chance of consideration are the four bills introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. Briefly, they are as follows:

H. R. 17815.—That all farm products, articles of food, and manufactured foodstuffs which are now mailable and embraced within the classification of fourth-class mail matter and not exceeding 150 pounds avoirdupois in weight shall, subject to existing restrictions as to matter of an injurious or perishable character, be subject only to a postage rate of three cents for the first pound or fraction thereof, and one cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound. These rates of postage are for delivery in any part of the country, without regard to the present parcel post zones. The act would go into effect 30 days after its passage. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 17816.—Prohibits the interstate transportation of foods, or any article used

for food, unless there is plain and clear marking on the outside showing the day, month and year the article in question entered cold storage or refrigeration. All interstate shipments are refused to all foods, etc., except butter, which have been cold storage or refrigeration more than ten months. The limit for butter is twelve months. Violations of the law by owner, seller, consignor, agent shipper, common carrier, consignee or purchaser shall be punished for each offence by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or ten years in the penitentiary, or both. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 17817.—Temporarily prohibits the export of farm products, fish, game and manufactured foodstuffs. The embargo is to last one year after the act goes into effect, which is to be ten days after its passage. The President is authorized to use the military and naval forces of the country, if necessary, to enforce the act. Exportation is permitted only for the needs of those on ships, Americans abroad and peoples abroad actually made destitute by the war, pestilence or other extraordinary event. Any vehicle transporting these articles illegally, even including aircraft, shall be forfeited, and the owner of the goods, and others connected with the transaction, are to be fined not exceeding \$10,000 nor less than \$1,000 for each such offense, or go to a penitentiary for not more than ten years, or both. Owners of a vessel or ship which leaves port without proper clearances shall pay twice the value of the craft, or forfeit the craft wholly. There are fines and imprisonment in store for others connected with the sailing. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 17818.—Provides the same rules and penalties as H. R. 17817, except that it provides merely for authority to the President to suspend the exportation of farm products, fish, game and manufactured foodstuffs at any time within two years of the passage of the act, and does not specifically order the embargo, as does H. R. 17817. The President may put the ban on any or all of these products for a period of one year or less, and continue or revoke the inhibition within the two year period, as he may deem advisable. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

It will be seen that the ideas of the New York legislator are exceedingly drastic, and a battle royal is in store on the embargo proposals especially. Most people in Washington think that an absolute embargo cannot get through Congress, since the President is supposed to be in sympathy with the farmers and others who oppose it. However, he is said to be studying the situation, and may change his mind.

McKellar Reintroduces Anti-Cold Storage Bill.

Congressman McKellar of Tennessee reintroduces his defunct cold storage bill, which

is now known as H. R. 17823. It may be remembered that it puts the ban, among other products, on beef or its manufactured products, which has been in cold storage for more than seven months; veal, etc., two months; pork, etc., four months; sheep or goats, four months; lamb or kids, etc., three months; poultry and game, etc., three months; fish, etc., two months. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In H. R. 17846 Mr. Farr reintroduces his dead bill of two years ago authorizing the President to place a provisional embargo upon wheat and wheat flour and the products of wheat.

Mr. Sabath, of Chicago, in H. R. 17848, requires that on July 1, 1917, every cold storage warehouse storing food products for interstate commerce, and on the first of each month thereafter, shall make a sworn statement relative to all kinds and quantities of food products in storage there. Each monthly report must also show the length of time that these foods have been in cold storage there. The Federal Department of Agriculture is to enforce the law. Violations by owner, manager or superintendent shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Congressman Jeff McLemore's bill, H. R. 17849, would prevent the transportation in interstate commerce of foods that have been in cold storage more than 90 days, except meats and fruits. It then adds, "This act applies only to food products that are held in cold storage for speculative purposes." A fine of \$1,000 or one month in jail, or both, are stipulated. Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

All Kinds of Investigations.

Then comes Mr. Sabath's joint resolution "authorizing the Attorney General to make an immediate investigation to determine the unreasonable advances in the prices of foodstuffs, fabrics, paper and fuel." It would appropriate \$250,000 for this purpose. It is H. J. Res. 309 and is referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Next on the list is the resolution of Mr. Carter of Massachusetts, H. Res. 381, "Resolved, that a committee of nine members of the House be immediately appointed by the Speaker of this House to investigate the causes for the unprecedented high prices for all kinds of foodstuffs, and that said committee be instructed to report back to this

(Continued on page 28.)

MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from issue of November 25.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

BEEF EXPORTS OF NINE COUNTRIES.

The total exports of the nine surplus countries under consideration in beef and beef products increased from about 1,100,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 1,649,000,000 pounds in 1912, a gain of about 50 per cent. in 18 years, and this gain has been quite uniformly distributed throughout the period.

United States.

This country has played a striking part in the course of its contribution to this class of meat and meat products. Beginning with exports of 433,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1895, the amount grew to 705,000,000 pounds in 1901, sagged to 546,000,000 pounds two years afterwards, and rebounded to 734,000,000 pounds in 1906, after which year the decline was to 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, little of which was fresh, chilled, or frozen beef; but the exports expanded to 395,000,000 pounds in 1915 on account of the European war.

Twenty years ago the United Kingdom took more than one-half of the exports of beef and beef products from the United States, but, as that country found that it must depend more and more on Argentina and other countries for meat, it has taken a smaller and smaller fraction of this country's exports until the fraction fell to 14 per cent. in 1913.

On account of its demand for great quantities of beef tallow, the Netherlands has increased its takings of exports of beef and beef products from this country from 14 per cent. in the earlier years to 30 per cent. and over in 1912 and 1913.

In the meantime Germany received a larger and larger fraction, beginning with about 8 per cent. of our exports of beef and beef products in the earlier years and reaching 14.4 per cent. in 1913.

France rapidly increased its imports of this class of meat from the United States in very recent years, and the fraction of this country's exports going to that country increased from 1.4 per cent. in 1910, to 4.7 per cent. in 1913. This last percentage represents Norway in the later years. From 2 to 3 per cent. of this country's exports of this class of meat and meat products have been taken in the later years by Belgium, British West Indies, and Denmark.

Other Countries.

Argentina's export trade in beef and beef products grew enormously from 116,000,000 pounds in 1899 to 970,000,000 pounds in 1913. Australia is maintaining a larger export trade in beef and beef products than ever before. The beef-producing industry supplied an export of 250,000,000 pounds in 1895, but disasters caused a decline to 89,000,000 pounds in 1903, after which year the increase was rapid to 263,000,000 pounds in 1912.

Uruguay follows Australia as an important

beef-exporting country. As long ago as 1895 its exports amounted to 167,000,000 pounds, and by 1904 the amount had become 177,000,000 pounds, but there had been some fluctuations in the meantime. Subsequent to 1904 the exports have not been so large as before that year, and by 1912 had fallen to 124,000,000 pounds.

New Zealand has had a fluctuating export trade in beef and beef products, but on the whole the quantity grew from 31,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 109,000,000 pounds in 1910, but there was great decline in the following year to 69,000,000 pounds.

Canada has a small and erratic record in exports of beef and beef products. As long ago as 1895, 5,700,000 pounds were exported, but in the next year only 432,000 pounds. The largest export was 11,443,000 pounds in 1901; subsequent to that year the exports have ranged from 1,000,000 to about 4,500,000 pounds annually.

Exports of beef and beef products from Russia and Mexico have been too small for mention.

Percentage Contributed by Each Exporting Country.

Since 1910 Argentina has supplied more than one-half of the beef and beef products exported by the surplus countries under consideration. In 1912 the fraction was 58 per cent.

In the 10 years, 1895-1904, the United States contributed 51 per cent. of the total exports of beef and beef products of these countries; but the percentage declined to 42 during the five years, 1905-1909, and thereafter rapidly fell to 14 per cent. in 1912.

In 1912 Australia passed the United States as an exporter of beef and beef products, and contributed 16 per cent. to the grand total exports of the nine surplus countries. This change in relative position, however, was because of the great decline of the United States, since Australia had a slight decline after 1910. In the beef export trade of the nine countries Australia has relatively gained little since the 10-year period, 1895-1904, during which time that country contributed 13 per cent. to the total of these countries.

As a factor in the export trade in beef and beef products Uruguay has relatively declined in its contribution to the total from 13.3 per cent. in 1895-1904 to 7.5 per cent. in 1912.

New Zealand in 1912 occupied a lower place relatively in the total trade of these countries in beef and beef products than it has occupied since the earlier years. In the year mentioned its fraction of the total trade was 4.2 per cent., whereas in the 10 years, 1895-1904, its fraction was 4.7 per cent. There was an increase from the earlier years to 7.2 per cent. in 1910, but the subsequent decline has been relatively great.

Canada's share of the total export trade of beef and beef products is only 0.1 or 0.2 of 1 per cent., and in the earlier years did not average more than 0.3 of 1 per cent.

BEEF: FRESH, CHILLED, AND FROZEN.

This export trade has increased enormously

in the 18 years ending with 1912. The nine surplus countries exported 265,000,000 pounds of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef in 1895, and increased the amount until in 1912 it became 913,000,000 pounds.

United States.

The bulk of the exports at the beginning of the period under consideration was supplied by the United States. The quantity derived from this country rapidly increased from 191,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 352,000,000 pounds in 1901, which was high-water mark, but the quantity remained high to 1907, in which year these exports were 282,000,000 pounds. In the next year the amount fell to 201,000,000, followed successively by 123,000,000 pounds in 1909, 76,000,000 pounds in 1910, 43,000,000 pounds in 1911, 15,000,000 pounds in 1912, 7,000,000 pounds in 1913, and only 6,000,000 pounds in 1914, substantially an extinction of this trade, but the demands of the belligerent European nations raised the exports to 170,000,000 pounds in 1915.

The United States practically dominated the world's export trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef 10 to 20 years ago, with its contribution of over 63 per cent. to the total export trade of the nine surplus countries as an average for the 10 years 1895-1904. For the next five years the average fell to 33 per cent., and in the next year, 1910, the fraction was 9.4 per cent., in 1911, 4.9 per cent., and in 1912 only 1.6 per cent.

While the United States was suffering this downfall in exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, Argentina grew from 17 per cent. of the total export trade in the earlier years to 80 per cent. in 1912. If to this be added the 15 per cent. due to Australia, and 3 per cent. due to New Zealand, in 1912, almost the entire export trade in this class of beef is accounted for.

Other Countries.

During the period of decline for the United States, Argentina readily supplied the deficiency. Indeed, Argentina in 1913 exported more than twice as much fresh, chilled, and frozen beef as the United States ever did in one year, the quantity being 807,000,000 pounds. This trade in 1895 was only 3,500,000 pounds. In 1905, Argentina passed the United States as an exporter of this meat.

Australia passed the United States in the export of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef in 1910, and in 1912 the exports amounted to 142,000,000 pounds, having grown from 69,000,000 pounds in 1895, and 52,000,000 pounds in 1896.

New Zealand also, an exporter of this class of beef, passed this country in 1912. From the small beginning of exports amounting to only 1,350,000 pounds in 1895, New Zealand rapidly developed this export trade to 35,000,000 pounds in 1900, but the quantity fell off largely within a few years to 16,000,000 pounds in 1905, after which the quantity again rose rapidly to 57,000,000 pounds in 1910, but the amount dropped to 27,000,000 pounds in 1911.

At no time, to 1913, has Canada had an export trade in this class of beef, nor, to 1912, have Mexico, Russia, and Uruguay, except for the last country a sporadic export of less than 7,000 pounds in 1905.

(Continued on page 43.)

LOOKS FOR GREATER MEAT SUPPLY

Secretary of Agriculture Reviews Work to That End

The Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, made public his annual report for the United States Department of Agriculture this week. The report covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. He says it is notable that, with the exception of meat and dairy products, the per capita production of the leading food commodities, notwithstanding the increase in population, has remained approximately the same or has increased.

It is gratifying to note, he adds, that the alarming decline in beef production reached its lowest point in 1913, and that since that time there has been a material increase, while there has been a marked advance in the number of swine since the census year 1899. The number of sheep has continued to decline, but only to a slight extent.

The number of animals slaughtered and the quantity of meat products prepared under Government inspection during the past fiscal year are the largest in the history of the service. This heavier slaughtering has been accompanied by an increase in the remaining stock of animals. He points out that with all the agencies now available for improving agriculture there is ground for optimism as to the ability of the Nation not only to supply itself with food, but increasingly to meet the needs of the world. He does not point out in this connection, however, the enormously heavy exports of meats and meat products, which naturally reduce the available home supply.

To Increase the Meat Supply.

The Secretary says that the activities of the Department toward increasing the meat supply have taken two principal directions, (1) combatting diseases, and (2) the development of stock raising. He indicates the progress which has been made in the campaign for the eradication of the Southern cattle tick and in combatting hog cholera, sheep and cattle scabies, and contagious abortion.

He recommends the inauguration of a campaign against tuberculosis in cattle and hogs, stating that this disease is the most common, destructive, and widely disseminated of the infectious diseases of domestic animals, and causes losses estimated at \$25,000,000 a year in the United States.

The Secretary shows that the grazing capacity of the national forest ranges has been increased through systematic regulation by from 15 to 30 per cent. and states that the adoption of a similar system of regulation on the 250,000,000 acres of public grazing land outside the forests would permit a considerable addition to the country's meat supply.

He says the investigations of the Department have shown conclusively that the South is well adapted to economical beef and pork production and that the eradication of the cattle tick is opening up a large territory for this purpose. Progress also has been made in the destruction of rodents which lessen the grazing value of Western stock ranges, and in killing predatory animals which cause losses to the live-stock industry estimated at \$12,000,000 annually.

Must Have More Mutton and Wool.

The Secretary recommends that sheep be raised more extensively as a source of meat

and wool and also as a means of using much of the waste land on farms. He points out that in the United States only one in seven farms of over twenty acres now supports sheep, with an average of one sheep of shearing age to three acres of land. The 300 million pounds of wool now imported annually, he says, could be secured from fifty million sheep, and this number could be added to our stock if a fourth of the remaining farms sustained one sheep for each three acres.

The report also discusses the development which has taken place in the dairy industry and calls attention to the fact that cheese making, which heretofore has been limited to certain sections, can be extended successfully to the mountain regions of the South, to the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, and to many sections of the Pacific coast.

In order to bring about the production of food crops adequate to meet the consuming needs of the country and the export demand, the Secretary says that one of the greatest agricultural needs is the stabilizing of production. This can be accomplished in large measure through the use of better adapted or improved crop varieties, more systematic and rational crop rotations, and improved agricultural practice generally, including, in many sections, larger attention to live-stock production, all of which are essential to an enduring and economically sound agriculture.

Study of Markets and Marketing Problems.

Following a systematic survey of the cen-

tralized live-stock markets and a study of the methods and costs of marketing live-stock and meats, plans have been developed for the inauguration of a demonstration market news service for live-stock similar to that now being conducted for perishable crops. An appropriation of \$65,000 is available for this purpose and will be utilized during the present fiscal year.

The Secretary states that the half of agriculture embracing the marketing of farm products, rural finance, and rural organization has strikingly occupied attention during the last three and one-half years. He points out that in view of the complexity and novelty of the problems, the accomplishments, legislative and administrative, have been notable and significant. He refers to the establishment and rapid growth of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization and to the enactment of a number of highly important laws—the cotton futures act, the United States grain standards act, the United States warehouse act, the Federal farm loan act, and the Federal aid road act.

The report also indicates the progress which has been made in the administration of the Federal aid road act, the grain standards act, and the warehouse act, and points out the important developments, legislative and administrative, which have taken place during the past year in connection with the national forests.

Specific Recommendations in the Report.

Among the specific recommendations in the report are:

1. That the Secretary of Agriculture be authorized to establish legally enforceable standards of strength, quality, or purity for

(Continued on page 34.)

OLEO PRODUCTION GROWS DESPITE IMPOST TAX

Revenue Commissioner Again Recommends Fairer Law

Government reports on oleomargarine production in the United States for the month of October, reported in a recent issue of The National Provisioner, showed double the production of the same month a year ago. Because of the outrageously high prices of butter it is likely that this increase in production will continue. Tax was paid on over 20 million pounds of oleomargarine in October, compared to less than 12 million pounds in the same month a year ago, and compared to a little over 10 million pounds in September of this year.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made public last week, showed that for the fiscal year ending June 30 last there was a net increase of more than 7½ million pounds of oleomargarine as compared to the previous year. On present indications this year's comparison will be even more striking.

And this increase was in spite of tax discriminations and butter lobby opposition everywhere. In his report the Commissioner of Internal Revenue again recommends the abolition of the tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine, and the substitution of a fairer method of taxation and regulation. This would tend to check the frauds of manipulators who operate on the time-honored "moonshine" plan, as well as giving the product a more just standing on the market on the basis of its own name and quality.

The commissioner's recommendation is as follows:

"Attention is called to recommendations of previous years that the existing oleomargarine statutes be amended, and it is again urged that remedial legislation be enacted substituting a flat rate of tax upon the product and single rates of special taxes upon wholesale and retail dealers in lieu of the dual rates imposed by the present law, and that the statute provide for packing the product only in original packages of fixed sizes, each package to bear required tax-paid stamps, marks, and brands."

How Oleomargarine Wins Despite Handicap.

The Commissioner's report on oleomargarine production contains the following:

A considerable increase is shown in the quantity of uncolored oleomargarine produced and withdrawn taxpaid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, while there was a small decrease shown in the volume of operations in the colored product for the same period.

During the fiscal year 1916 there was produced a total of 145,760,973 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine, of which 145,443,578 pounds were withdrawn taxpaid at one-fourth cent, as against 138,241,907 pounds produced and 137,693,610 pounds taxpaid at this rate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, thus showing a net increase of 7,546,066 pounds in the production and 7,749,968 pounds in the withdrawals taxpaid during 1916.

In 1916 a total of 6,748,940 pounds of colored oleomargarine was produced, and of this amount 3,403,287 pounds were taxpaid at 10

(Continued on page 35.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

CORNERED BEEF RECIPES.

A subscriber of The National Provisioner in Holland writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should be greatly obliged by your providing me with some recipes for corned beef.

In a recent issue, on this page, considerable information was given concerning the preparation of corned beef. If you keep a file of The National Provisioner, you can easily refer to it. However, it will be repeated here for the benefit of those who may not have kept the files.

Beef should be thoroughly chilled and absolutely fresh when put in pickle. It is a great mistake to allow meats to become tainted before corning.

Corned beef intended for domestic cooking—that is, not for canning—should be from good cattle and consist of plates, rumps, crossribs, briskets, etc., in suitably-sized pieces, and packed in receptacles in as nearly equal sizes as possible, so as to insure close packing and a uniform cure.

These meats should be properly chilled (not frozen) and absolutely fresh when put in pickle, and cured in a uniform temperature of say 36 degs. to 38 degs. F. It may be said here it pays to keep all receptacles absolutely clean and sweet, all the time. If convenient the pickle may be boiled and skimmed and of course chilled before putting on the meats.

Ordinarily it requires about 4 gallons of

liquid to cover 100 pounds of meat, and the meat must be kept submerged while curing; all the better if packed close and headed tight, so as to admit of rolling or turning end-for-end at intervals while in the process of curing.

Some curers pack the beef in barrels or tierces as follows: To each 100 pounds of meat allow 8 pounds of salt. Sprinkle a quarter-of-an-inch layer of this over the bottom of the barrel, then pack on this a layer of the meat as closely and as evenly in thickness as possible. Then put thereon a layer of salt, then a layer of meat, and so on. Reserve of the salt allowed, as stated above, enough to cover well the top layer of meat.

Allow the meats thus packed to stand over night, then to each 100 pounds of meat add 2 pounds of good sugar—some use 4 pounds—and 4 ounces of refined saltpeter, well dissolved in one gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover 100 pounds of meat. If the meat is packed in barrels and headed tight, roll well as soon as packed and again in 5, 10 and 15 days.

Depending upon the sizes of the pieces, the meat will cure in 25 to 40 days. With the maximum amount of sugar given, together with too high temperature, the pickle may ferment and become "ropy," hence the possibility should be avoided.

The addition of two ounces of baking soda per 4 gallons of pickle helps the cure to some extent. If the packages are not rolled, the meats should be turned and the pickle returned, well mixed and clear.

Another cure is as follows: To each four gallons of clean cold water add two pounds of good brown sugar or molasses, six pounds of good clean salt, and four ounces of refined saltpeter. Need not be boiled if the water and ingredients are pure and clean. Pack the meat in the receptacle closely, sprinkling

each piece light with fine salt as packed; then add the above amount of pickle, cold, to each 100 pounds of meat.

Ordinarily for curing any kind of meat per 100 pounds about four gallons of pickle is necessary, made up of from 6 to 8 pounds of salt, 2 to 4 ounces of saltpeter, or doubly refined nitrate of soda, and 2 to 4 pounds of sugar, or its equivalent in good molasses. Such pickles may be reinforced, if clear and sweet, and used over several times. Reinforce, boil and skim if necessary, but always use cold, around 36 degs. F. say. Meats should be clean and trimmed of superfluous fat and skinned before being placed in cure.

For canning corned beef the meats are usually cured in a plain pickle of about 75 degrees for 25 days, in not too large pieces, of course. If some pieces are rather large, run a knife through them several times, so the pickle may find readier access. Before being put in pickle the meat should be freed of all bone and superfluous fat.

When cured the meat should be drained, then boiled at 212 degs. F. for about 30 minutes, then taken to the trimming tables and all fat, bone, skin and sinew removed, after which it is cut up into suitable-sized pieces for stuffing into the cans.

Should the meat be fatter than usual, allow a few extra ounces per can, say, 3 ounces to a 6-pound can, as grease will escape during the processing equal to that amount, and the canned meat will be all the more acceptable than if this grease were left in. Tallowy, greasy corned beef is not desirable. One reason why lean cattle are preferred to fat cattle is that there is less grease and a firmer finished article.

Reverting to the pickle, 3 ounces of granulated sugar and 1 ounce of refined saltpeter, or double-refined nitrate of soda, per gallon of pickle may be used if desired. The plain pickle may be 70 degs. to 72 degs. F., curing temperature not above 38 degs. F.

Still another piece of machinery that caught our eye was a Swenson evaporator that was built for a Louisiana Plantation, and which is being brought here for installation in a house in Santa Clara Province. Besides bearing the name of the original owners, there was cast on one of the front end-plates the date of manufacture—1892. A quarter of a century's work in one factory, and still in shape to be exported speaks a lot not only for the material and workmanship that went into this piece of apparatus, but, also, for the efficiency with which it has operated.

La Plantation
18/2 8-16

Swenson Evaporator Company, 945 Monachok Bldg., Chicago.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Chicago

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Association

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PRICES AND WASTEFULNESS

Washington has become the center of the
country-wide food agitation, now that Con-
gress has met once more. The capital's
welkin is ringing already with heated state-
ments from those who are arguing either for
or against a food embargo and laws to prevent
price-fixing. Also the news is pouring in about
the great unrest in all parts of the country,
and the boycotts in New York, Philadelphia,
Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Chicago
against the aviation prices of eggs, etc.

All kinds of bills proposing an embargo and
Governmental fixing of food prices were sub-
mitted to Congress within the first week of
its short session. How far they will get is a
question, since Speaker Clark and Republican
Leader Mann are among those who believe
that such legislation is too artificial to be of
any lasting benefit to the people.

In the meantime, and giving credence to
some of the charges against food combinations

in various cities, the great wastefulness and
shiftlessness of the American people, high and
low, as the principal factor in the serious situ-
ation, seems to be overlooked by everybody.

President Wilson very aptly pointed out in
an address to the National Grange recently
that this country simply must produce more
foodstuffs, and he declared that we produce
only half as much per acre as do most Euro-
pean peoples. There is no excuse for a rich
and populous country like this staggering
along under war prices in times of local
peace. We are so wasteful and inefficient
that we do not provide a surplus sufficient to
fill an unexpected demand abroad without be-
coming distressed within a few months.

When the Japanese commercial commis-
sioners visited this country in 1910 they were
stunned by the evidences of criminal waste
on all sides. By the time they reached St.
Paul, their chairman, Baron Shibusawa, the
J. P. Morgan of Japan, gave out an interview
which started as follows: "From Tacoma to
St. Paul we have seen enough waste to feed
the Japanese people for a whole year."

We are no better now than we were then,
but the instant something goes wrong we rush
to Washington and demand some kind of a
remedy. How long will it be before the Amer-
ican people learn that it is not the function of
government to usher in prosperity by fiat?

THE WORLD DO MOVE

The announcement that one of the largest
packing concerns in the country has estab-
lished an agricultural bureau, for the purpose
of promoting agricultural interests through the
aid of the research work of agricultural ex-
perts, may strike some people as an excursion
outside the proper province of a packer's busi-
ness.

It is true that a great many people have
been educated to believe that the packer's sole
aim in business is to "boost prices," to put on
"all the traffic will bear," and squeeze all he
can out of the consuming public. Meat pack-
ers have been so busy attending to the build-
ing up of the greatest commercial business in
the country that they have not had time to
stop and explain the wonderful development of
their organization.

Those who have looked into the modern pack-
inghouse plan of organization and operation
have been forced to admit that it is the most
scientifically-organized and ably operated com-
mercial enterprise to be found anywhere. Other
industrial concerns have received a great deal
of publicity for their welfare work among their
employees and similar modern enterprises in the
line of social service combined with industrial
efficiency. Little has been said about the pack-
ers' work in this line.

But it is insignificant compared to a work
of wider importance which they have begun to
undertake, in the direction of conserving and

stimulating the country's productive resources.
This organization of an agricultural bureau by
Armour & Company is but a single example.
It is a line of work supposed to belong to the
states and the national government, and to be
supported by public funds. But here is a meat
packer who establishes such an institution at
his own expense and under his own direction,
for the purpose of disseminating knowledge
along all lines of agricultural and livestock pro-
duction.

It will benefit him, it is true, in making
available more and better sources of supply for
his packing and manufacturing enterprises, but
it will be infinitely more valuable to the pro-
ducer himself, and to the consumer as well. It
is indeed a noteworthy step, and characteristic
of the enterprise and broadmindedness which is
making the meat packer one of the nation's
chief commercial leaders.

ERADICATING CATTLE TICK

The Department of Agriculture is still doing
good work in the campaign of cattle tick eradi-
cation, and this is of great concern to the trade
because of the resultant wholesome effect on
increased beef production.

Two years ago practically the entire South
was in the cattle tick area, and the economic
loss has mounted into the millions of dollars.
The loss was not only the actual deaths of
the cattle. There was also to be considered
the stunted growth of those who were afflicted
but did not die, their arrested development be-
cause of the parasitic life of the ticks from
without, and the enervation and loss of blood
caused by the fever parasites from within. All
this decreased the market value of the animals,
and made them that much less desirable to the
packers.

A great deal still remains to be done, but
conditions are immeasurably better than they
were two years ago, or even one year ago. The
loss from tick fever has been materially re-
duced, restrictions on shipments of cattle are
imposed only in the sections where precautions
still are necessary, pure bred cattle can be
moved from section to section for the purpose
of improving the breeds, and once again the
animals from the South can come North in
competition with the prize stock of this part of
the country.

FOOT AND MOUTH SCARE OVER

The federal authorities have pronounced the
recent outbreak at Kansas City among live-
stock to be a trifling contagious affection
known as a variety of stomatitis, and not
foot-and-mouth disease, as was feared. The
scare and quarantines all over the country
were needless, and have since subsided. It
was well enough to act quickly and to take
all precautions, however. That was a lesson
expensively learned at the time of the previous
outbreak.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire damaged the plant of the Newman Fertilizer Company at Newman, Ga.

Fire destroyed the slaughterhouse at Creston, Ohio, operated by Schlegel & Son.

The Farmers' and Poultrymen's Exchange, Atlantic City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Fire which originated in the hair drying room of the Carstens Packing Company, Tacoma, Wash., caused a loss estimated at \$200,000.

The Bennett Meat Company, of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by J. E., E. M. and G. R. Bennett.

The Hansen Packing Company, Butte, Mont., has started the construction of a four-story packing plant, 125 x 250 feet, to cost more than \$500,000.

Armour & Company will build a warehouse of reinforced concrete and brick construction at Second and Fowler streets, Milwaukee, Wis., at a cost of \$35,000.

The Oak Grove Poultry Farm, Inc., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to conduct a general poultry and stock raising business.

The Biloxi Artesian Ice Manufacturing Company, Mobile, Ala., has completed a modern meat curing plant in this city, which they will operate in connection with their ice business.

The Dixie Cattle Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by W. S. J. Tozer, C. E. Wensel and J. F. Switzer, 1328 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Globe Cotton Seed Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by W. A. Barker, C. B. Van Vorst, O. H. Moran, Robert L. Keller and William L. Keller.

Johnsen & Kildal, Inc., Liberty, N. Y., to conduct a live stock business, etc., has been incorporated by J. W. Johnsen of Christiania, Norway; E. A. Brown and P. Feiner, 135 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Woodbury-Payne Corp., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture soaps, etc., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are F. D. Hayden, W. A. Woodbury and S. R. Payne, 100 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Hutchinson Produce Company, Hutchinson, Minn., has been incorporated to buy, sell, market and deal in merchandise of all kinds at wholesale and retail; to prepare for the market all kinds of meat, and to erect, maintain, and operate cold storage and other buildings, etc. Capital stock, \$200,000.

Contract has been awarded by the Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for the erection of its new combination cold storage, hog cooler and warehouse. The new warehouse will be five stories and basement, 83 x 116, with a three-story and basement loading platform, 20 x 83. The building will be located at Elm street and the L. C. tracks, and will be of reinforced steel and concrete frame, finished in mottled brick.

DEATH OF GEORGE J. ROESCH.

George J. Roesch, president of the Consolidated Dressed Beef Company, Thirtieth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and proprietor of the Roesch Packing Company, Second and Poplar streets, died suddenly at his home, 216 North Thirty-third street, about 1 o'clock last Friday morning. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Roesch was at his place of business on Wednesday and spent Thanksgiving with his family. He was 52 years old. Two daughters survive him. Mrs. Roesch died about eighteen months ago.

In addition to his long connection with the meat business, Mr. Roesch was a director of the Ridge Avenue Bank, the Bank of Commerce and the Poth Brewing Company. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and was a member of the Manufacturers' Club, the Chelsea Yacht Club, the Seaview Golf Club and a number of other organizations.

Mr. Roesch was one of the best-known figures in the meat packing industry in the East. With his father he founded the Roesch business in Philadelphia at Second and Fairmount avenue a good many years ago. From

small beginning as a meat business it grew into a packing enterprise of wide ramifications and many subsidiaries. George Roesch was one of the most popular men in the trade, and had friends everywhere who will mourn his loss.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at six principal points for the month of November show that compared to a year ago about 160,000 more cattle were marketed, 800,000 more hogs and 27,000 less sheep and lambs. Slaughter reports from these six points show that cattle killing in November was about 140,000 greater than a year ago, hog slaughters were 700,000 more and sheep and lamb killing was 7,000 less.

For the eleven months of 1916 to the end of November cattle receipts at six markets were about a million and a quarter head greater than last year, hog marketing was about 3 1/4 million head more, and sheep and lamb receipts were half a million more. Slaughters at these six points for eleven months were about 740,000 more cattle, 3,200,000 more hogs and 150,000 more sheep.

A synopsis of official reports of receipts at six markets for November, with totals compared, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	318,439	37,068	1,062,254	438,315
Kansas City	236,227	20,384	299,107	99,372
Omaha	132,511	.....	276,638	273,436
St. Louis	149,951	.....	357,811	43,691
St. Joseph	45,498	5,515	280,606	47,583
Sioux City	53,721	2,971	212,556	44,090

Tl. Nov., '16...	958,347	65,958	2,469,275	946,727
Tl. Nov., '15...	858,523	52,877	1,651,418	974,284

For the eleven month receipts compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,453,904	479,618	8,060,220	3,944,026
Kansas City	2,036,621	141,670	2,704,006	1,626,406
Omaha	1,310,081	.....	2,781,627	2,926,354
St. Louis	1,077,776	.....	2,704,429	633,606
St. Joseph	405,000	54,194	1,904,257	739,134
Sioux City	529,659	22,054	1,851,750	278,525

Tl. 11 mos., '16...	7,813,641	677,536	20,006,289	10,148,070
Tl. 11 mos., '15...	6,596,587	543,667	16,315,218	9,613,937

Slaughter reports for November were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	234,150	32,648	934,091	305,712
Kansas City	145,705	28,374	273,814	71,106
Omaha	78,650	.....	292,632	108,861
St. Louis	122,316	.....	259,435	39,678
St. Joseph	34,467	3,423	254,868	38,481
Sioux City	25,073	2,237	158,873	33,989

Tl. Nov., '16...	640,361	66,682	2,083,713	717,824
Tl. Nov., '15...	501,183	42,397	1,375,550	714,507

Slaughters for the eleven months compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,830,898	458,814	6,913,607	3,168,468
Kansas City	1,053,939	137,869	2,271,526	1,084,095
Omaha	767,809	.....	2,153,028	1,687,339
St. Louis	789,775	.....	1,735,275	548,611
St. Joseph	279,301	21,860	1,826,611	565,395
Sioux City	190,338	19,113	1,140,218	174,171

Tl. 11 mos., '16...	4,012,126	637,656	16,040,285	7,228,079
Tl. 11 mos., '15...	3,177,690	499,957	12,841,058	7,071,379

*Calves not separately reported.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Moderate Declines—Some Pressure Developing—Demand Less Active—Stocks Increasing—Distribution Appears Little Affected.

The tendency of provision values for the week past has not been materially downward, but there has been a loss in the market which has reflected a somewhat quieter demand with a little disposition to take profits on long accounts, and there also seemed to be a lack of fresh activity in the buying demand. The situation in this respect is possibly the reflection in part of the conditions which have been developing for some time. The agitation against the high costs of foodstuffs and the proposed boycotts against certain kinds of provisions make for conservative feeling, as distributors are somewhat uncertain as to what extent the influence will be felt on actual distribution.

The monthly statement of stocks of product was quite interesting. The figures showed a gain in stocks of meat compared with last year at Chicago, notwithstanding the active distribution. It is quite possible that the gain in stocks reflects the larger kill of hogs, and also that the domestic distribution has not been restricted to any important extent. Nevertheless, there is some accumulating tendency, which is indicated in the following comparison of the Chicago stocks:

	Nov. 30, 1916	Oct. 31, 1916
Pork, new, bbls.	1,474	3,551
Pork, old, bbls.	1,189	2,826
Pork, other, bbls.	20,484	17,085
Lard, new, lbs.	3,454,311	2,534,833
Lard, old, lbs.	18,370,685	27,972,730
Lard, other, lbs.	9,165,198	8,914,504
Short ribs, lbs.	12,572,871	4,720,041
Total meats, lbs.	93,518,964	81,503,145
Total product	128,963,000	116,450,000

Stocks last year follow:

	Nov. 30, 1915	Oct. 31, 1915
Pork, new, bbls.	30	98
Pork, old, bbls.	29,429	41,945
Pork, other, bbls.	24,465	22,431
Lard, new, lbs.	4,113,296	1,612,000
Lard, old, lbs.	43,094,100	57,887,900
Lard, other, lbs.	3,712,100	4,814,850
Short ribs, lbs.	3,046,674	13,342,512
Total meats, lbs.	48,656,371	63,557,694
Total product	108,388,000	138,103,000

Stocks of product at all interior points follow:

	Dec. 1, 1916	Nov. 1, 1916	Dec. 1, 1915
Mess pork, bbls.	3,120	6,407	29,569
Other pork, bbls.	29,885	25,918	55,810
P. S. lard, lbs.	24,236,972	32,969,412	48,696,900
Other lard, lbs.	13,718,174	12,839,661	6,142,150
S. P. hams, lbs.	49,136,171	38,525,771	28,244,745
S. P. Sk. hams, lbs.	20,131,925	18,992,291	15,565,225
S. P. picnic, lbs.	8,795,392	7,341,258	5,517,271
S. P. bellies, lbs.	15,446,682	17,311,176	9,858,426
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,248,018	1,075,908	970,673
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	3,623,500	2,961,338	1,519,902
Short rib sides, lbs.	12,992,008	4,766,757	3,105,167
Ex Sh. R. sides, lbs.	894,473	2,945,298	508,054
Sh. clear sides, lbs.	590,108	1,060,333	1,361,021
Ex. Sh. Clr. S. lbs.	2,168,397	2,889,606	1,609,606
D. S. bellies, lbs.	23,252,020	24,326,390	9,404,914
Short P. backs, lbs.	5,488,450	9,655,342	5,317,566
Other meats, lbs.	35,860,771	20,928,224	21,047,541
Total meats, lbs.	179,315,415	151,731,264	104,359,111

The movement of product in and out at Chicago during the past month has shown an increase in receipts of about 7,000,000 pounds of cut meats from the country, and an increase of about 5,000,000 pounds in the receipts of lard. On the other hand, the shipments of meats decreased about 3,000,000 pounds and shipments of lard decreased about

15,000,000 pounds. This would tend to explain the change in the stocks.

The movement of hogs has been very good. The receipts during the past week have been in excess of last year, and the packing so far this season shows an important gain. Considerable difference of opinion prevails as to whether this is due to the high cost of feed stuffs or the high cost of labor, or both, as it is believed that the supply of stock has been considerably depleted by the heavy marketing which has continued. The average prices for livestock for the past week, compared with the preceding week and the previous year, follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$9.55	\$10.40	\$8.05	\$12.20
Previous week	9.50	10.30	7.90	11.70
Cor. week, 1915	6.50	7.90	5.85	8.95
Cor. week, 1914	6.95	7.95	5.70	8.75
Cor. week, 1913	7.65	8.20	4.80	7.50
Cor. week, 1912	7.60	8.60	4.05	7.30
Cor. week, 1911	6.15	7.00	3.55	5.75
Cor. week, 1910	7.50	5.90	3.85	6.05
Cor. week, 1909	8.20	6.40	4.75	7.20
Cor. week, 1908	3.75	6.05	4.15	6.25
Cor. week, 1907	4.95	5.10	4.30	5.75

The export situation is a little mixed. There seems to be a very persistent outward movement, but the question of tonnage is a serious one. The losses in tonnage since the first of April have been about 1,300,000 tons of belligerent and neutral, and this is resulting in a steadily growing scarcity of available tonnage. This situation has possibly a good deal to do with the reports of inauguration of meatless days in England. The cables on Wednesday stated that the British Board of Trade had issued an order that the dinners between 6 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. should consist of not over three courses, and at no other time of more than two courses, in order to prevent wastage of foodstuffs. On the Produce Exchange a report was current this week that part of the British Cabinet crisis situation was due to the food situation, and there was likely to be a larger number of vessels dispatched to America for the purpose of moving foodstuffs. The tonnage supply and difficulty of getting the foodstuffs moved in the long haul from Australia and India make the short haul possibilities of North America extremely attractive.

Hogpacking for the week ending December 2: 952,000 against 1,056,000 last week

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

and 915,000 last year. Winter season to date 4,616,000 against 3,527,000 last year.

LARD.—The market has been rather unsettled. Demand has been good at times, but the high price is affecting distribution and the agitation about food prices appears to be having some influence. Export demand is also affected by the increasing seriousness of the tonnage conditions. City is quoted at \$16.68@16.70; Western, \$16.80@16.90; Middle West, \$16.85@16.95; refined Continent, \$18.50; South American, \$18.50; Brazil, kegs, \$19.50; compound, \$14.87@15.25.

PORK.—The market has been steady and firm. There is a fairly persistent demand and the available offerings are not heavy. Mess, \$31.50@32; clear, \$30@32; and family, \$30@33.

BEEF.—The position of the market is very firm. Demand keeps the stocks well absorbed and the buying is very persistent. Stocks do not increase and the beef supply for curing is very limited. Mess, \$23@23.50; packet, \$23.50@25.50; family, \$25.50@27; extra India, \$38@40.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to December 6, 1916:

BACON.—Barbados, 117 lbs.; Belgium, 2,345,579 lbs.; Bolivia, 117 lbs.; Brazil, 937 lbs.; British Guiana, 320 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,315 lbs.; Colombia, 181 lbs.; Costa Rica, 839 lbs.; Cuba, 52,830 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 142 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 628 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 236 lbs.; England, 2,157,875 lbs.; France, 2,809,680 lbs.; French Africa, 72 lbs.; French West Indies, 709 lbs.; Guatemala, 251 lbs.; Jamaica, 10,462 lbs.; Newfoundland, 14,962 lbs.; Panama, 19,069 lbs.; San Domingo, 100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 25,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 217 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 25,427 lbs.; Brazil, 68 lbs.; British Guiana, 20,276 lbs.; British West Indies, 19,376 lbs.; Colombia, 1,923 lbs.; Costa Rica, 776 lbs.; Cuba, 13,190 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,838 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,456 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,586 lbs.; Ecuador, 729 lbs.; England, 1,631,079 lbs.; France, 482,255 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,928 lbs.; Guatemala, 610 lbs.; Haiti, 2,910 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,703 lbs.; Mexico, 166 lbs.; Netherlands, 85 lbs.; Newfoundland, 53,113 lbs.; Nicaragua, 233 lbs.; Panama, 8,219 lbs.; Peru, 806 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,517 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 65,471 lbs.; Venezuela, 29,335 lbs.

LARD.—Barbados, 4,000 lbs.; Belgium, 4,130,582 lbs.; Bolivia, 3,200 lbs.; Brazil, 3,220 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,900 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 18,814 lbs.; Colombia, 4,878 lbs.; Cuba, 99,157 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,079 lbs.; Denmark, 44,994 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,130 lbs.; Ecuador, 22,522 lbs.; England, 3,094,847 lbs.; France, 866,911 lbs.; French West Indies, 11,840 lbs.; Haiti, 69,650 lbs.; Jamaica, 350 lbs.; Mexico, 10,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 44,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 11,930 lbs.; Norway, 134,046 lbs.; Panama, 770 lbs.; Peru, 25,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 8,744 lbs.; Venezuela, 24,609 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 6,668 lbs.; British Guiana, 18,500 lbs.; British West Africa, 13,476 lbs.; British West Indies, 20,817 lbs.; Cuba, 186,657 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 18,442 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 310 lbs.; England, 763,175 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; Haiti, 56,893 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,877 lbs.; Newfoundland, 10,349 lbs.; Panama, 23,233 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, \$55,245 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Barbados, 150 gals.; British Guiana, 75 gals.; Danish West Indies, 20 gals.; Newfoundland, 26 gals.; New Zealand, 130 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Barbados, 11,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; England, 1,254,985 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,000 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 52,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 64,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 45,775 lbs.; Cuba, 16,017 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 6,700 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 11,800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 4,900 lbs.; Falkland Islands, 3,000 lbs.; France, 92,800 lbs.; French West Indies, 34,500 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Haiti, 28,700 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 25,300 lbs.; Panama, 3,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 22,000 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Barbados, 112 lbs.; British West Indies, 84 lbs.; Canada, 5,400 lbs.; Cuba, 260 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 132 lbs.; England, 49,634 lbs.; France, 4,076 lbs.; Jamaica, 20 lbs.; San Domingo, 44 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Barbados, 118 lbs.; Brazil, 66 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,327 lbs.; Colombia, 749 lbs.; Costa Rica, 30 lbs.; Cuba,

5,516 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 478 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 114 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; England, 36,300 lbs.; France, 30,855 lbs.; French West Indies, 674 lbs.; Haiti, 1,286 lbs.; Jamaica, 115 lbs.; Mexico, 38 lbs.; Panama, 9,620 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,826 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,800 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,098 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to December 6, 1916:

CATTLE.—Ecuador, 4 hd.

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.

—Barbados, 32,900 lbs.; Belgium, 1,200,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 25,052 lbs.; Canada, 1,000 lbs.; Colombia, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 2,300 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,400 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 25,540 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,000 lbs.; England, 125,875 lbs.; French West Indies, 100,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 3,000 lbs.; Haiti, 5,880 lbs.; Jamaica, 400 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,200,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 122,000 lbs.; Norway, 40,000 lbs.; Panama, 7,100 lbs.; San Domingo, 900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 27,800 lbs.; Venezuela, 590 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—British West Indies, 1,800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 800 lbs.; England, 1,812,452 lbs.; Panama, 1,500 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 18,400 lbs.; British Guiana, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 37,625 lbs.; Colombia, 320 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,426 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,000 lbs.; Denmark, 56,600 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 500 lbs.; France, 37,556 lbs.; French West Indies, 270 lbs.; Haiti, 1,827 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 690,682 lbs.; Norway, 38,798 lbs.; Panama, 13,360 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,100 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Denmark, 101,771 lbs.; England, 499,264 lbs.; France, 105,030 lbs.; Greece, 70,480 lbs.; Netherlands, 409,236 lbs.; Norway, 128,879 lbs.

STEARINE.—Colombia, 14,000 lbs.; Cuba, 41,746 lbs.; England, 100,117 lbs.; France, 60,909 lbs.; Italy, 8,600 lbs.; Venezuela, 24,889 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—France, 232,924 lbs.; Norway, 17,360 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Barbados, 5 gals.; France, 6,600 gals.; Newfoundland, 5 gals.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 250 lbs.; British Guiana, 424 lbs.; British West Indies, 100 lbs.; Colombia, 19,661 lbs.; French West Indies, 17,679 lbs.; Jamaica, 300 lbs.; Mexico, 24,575 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,525 lbs.; Venezuela, 22,933 lbs.

CANNED MEATS (Value).—Barbados, \$407; Bolivia, \$36; Brazil, \$18; British South Africa, \$227; British West Africa, \$51; British West Indies, \$1,645; Colombia, \$146; Costa Rica, \$11; Cuba, \$393; Danish West Indies, \$230; Dutch Guiana, \$92; England, \$166,698; France, \$42,581; French Africa, \$30; French Guiana, \$50; French West In-

dies, \$184; Guatemala, \$286; Haiti, \$75; Jamaica, \$154; Mexico, \$344; Newfoundland, \$68; Panama, \$287; San Domingo, \$101; Trinidad, Island of, \$284; Venezuela, \$1,108.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, \$1,304; Brazil, \$108; British Guiana, \$1,457; British West Africa, \$616; British West Indies, \$1,897; Colombia, \$9; Costa Rica, \$100; Cuba, \$666; Danish West Indies, \$219; Dutch West Indies, \$174; England, \$32,462; France, \$617; French West Indies, \$990; Haiti, \$280; Jamaica, \$60; Netherlands, \$295; Panama, \$961; San Domingo, \$60; Trinidad, Island of, \$4,418; Venezuela, \$172.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported to The National Provisioner up to December 6, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 165 lbs.; Brazil, 72 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,618 lbs.; Colombia, 201 lbs.; Cuba, 2,183 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,435 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,980 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; England, 773,703 lbs.; French Africa, 74 lbs.; French West Indies, 12,545 lbs.; Haiti, 8,700 lbs.; Honduras, 150 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,492 lbs.; Mexico, 3,900 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,110 lbs.; Panama, 16,336 lbs.; Peru, 480 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,550 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,250 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,418 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 30 doz.; England, 121,940 doz.; Panama, 3,420 doz.; Venezuela, 900 doz.

CHEESE.—Brazil, 560 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,351 lbs.; British India, 96 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,618 lbs.; Colombia, 369 lbs.; Cuba, 13,019 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,695 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 192 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,009 lbs.; England, 569,866 lbs.; French West Indies, 929 lbs.; Guatemala, 196 lbs.; Haiti, 1,513 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,498 lbs.; Mexico, 555 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,405 lbs.; Panama, 12,367 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,239 lbs.; Trinidad, 4,714 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,952 lbs.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at leading centers at the end of November indicate pork and lard about the same as a month ago, but less than a year ago, while cut meat stocks were larger than last month or last year. A synopsis of official reports shows the following:

	PORK, BBLs.		
	Nov. 30, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1916.	Nov. 30, 1915.
Chicago	23,147	23,462	53,724
Kansas City	2,528	1,931	2,941
Omaha	2,526	3,506	3,748
St. Joseph	2,060	2,141	2,548
Milwaukee	2,744	1,285	2,400
Total	33,005	32,325	65,370

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, November 30, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Bbls.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Boxes.				
New York, Liverpool.....					1324	3164		11	7	10
Carmania, Liverpool.....										600
Kronland, Liverpool.....						6918		200	23	863
Cavour, Manchester.....						128				
Larne, London.....						3215				175
Minnehaha, London.....					1400	491		25		
Wells City, Bristol.....	699					541				10
Gorredyk, Rotterdam.....		1999								
Samland, Rotterdam.....						9326		8167		25223
Tanaifford, Bergen.....		1250								375
Lexa Maersk, Aarhus.....	5058									
Marchioness of Butte, Havre.....						3282				170
Ocean, Havre.....		300				5148			62	545
Atherstone, St. Nazaire.....						1500				
Huttonwood, Marseilles.....		300				625				595
Chalkydon, Marseilles.....						397				750
Dante Alighieri, Genoa.....						50				1000
Total.....	5757	3849	2724	34785				8403	92	27796

	LARD, LBS.		
	Nov. 30, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1916.	Nov. 30, 1915.
Chicago	30,890,194	39,422,087	51,154,440
Kansas City	2,599,721	1,434,181	1,384,320
Omaha	1,599,888	2,634,927	721,870
St. Joseph	2,146,043	1,925,778	608,840
Milwaukee	619,300	488,100	446,420

Total	37,855,146	45,005,073	54,310,890
	CUT MEATS, LBS.		
	Nov. 30, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1916.	Nov. 30, 1915.
Chicago	93,518,964	81,508,145	48,656,371
Kansas City	32,424,800	27,615,700	23,062,100
Omaha	15,945,851	14,748,451	9,601,548
St. Joseph	22,260,921	19,472,599	11,911,628
Milwaukee	15,164,579	8,393,569	11,127,464
Total	179,315,415	151,731,464	104,359,111

ONE-TON TRUCKS MOST POPULAR.

"The most popular size truck on the market to-day is the tonner," says Paul V. Clodio, metropolitan distributor of the Kissel-Kar.

"But," he continued with emphasis, "the two tonner is running the tonner a close race and gaining every day. The gain comes from both up and down.

"A very large percentage of those who have hitherto used large carrying units are now buying two tonners, mainly on account of greater speed, more endurance, less trouble in upkeep and, in many places, to conform with laws limiting weight to be carried over improved roads.

"On the other hand, the business of many has outgrown the small truck and it is found more economical to carry larger loads and cover more territory with a single truck. Altogether the future is pretty rosy for the two tonner."

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending December 2, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Dec. 2, 1916.	Week ending Dec. 4, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Dec. 2, 1916.
United Kingdom..	110	366	406
Continent	62		677
So. & Cen. Am....	314		1,318
West Indies	1,334	1,104	5,169
Br. No. Am. Col..	11	31	997
Other countries..	22	18	35
Total	1,853	2,396	8,604
	MEATS, LBS.		
	Nov. 30, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1916.	Nov. 30, 1915.
United Kingdom..	19,002,125	18,435,325	82,256,850
Continent	12,264,032	1,217,025	30,414,101
So. & Cen. Am....	49,455	109,669	225,152
West Indies	112,632	85,282	734,068
Br. No. Am. Col..		11,414	53,185
Other countries..	10,604	45,794	44,065
Total	31,438,888	19,904,500	113,728,321
	LARD, LBS.		
	Nov. 30, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1916.	Nov. 30, 1915.
United Kingdom..	3,181,740	3,098,550	16,401,814
Continent	11,736,501	584,687	29,708,757
So. & Cen. Am....	370,970	1,558,683	3,312,736
West Indies	628,829	118,471	1,844,735
Br. No. Am. Col..		5,300	49,775
Other countries..	39,913	9,068	44,879
Total	15,958,053	5,774,759	51,361,714

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	772	15,676,538	13,951,105
Boston	11	422,350	768,950
Philadelphia		41,000	
New Orleans	1,070		740,000
Montreal		10,391,000	508,000
Portland, Me.....		4,906,000	
Total week	1,853	31,438,888	15,958,055
Previous week.....	789	22,248,343	10,536,530
Two weeks ago.....	2,433	14,546,590	8,514,305
Cor. week last y'r ..	2,396	19,904,500	5,774,759

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '16, to date.	Same date last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs....	1,720,800	3,012,200	Dec. 1,291,400
Meats, lbs....	113,728,321	17,733,135	Inc. 95,995,186
Lard, lbs....	51,361,714	40,727,838	Inc. 10,633,876

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been without a change of importance and comparatively little business passed during the week. Leaders of the trade say that the quiet conditions are likely to continue until after the holidays, as there is a disinclination to make extensive commitments at this season of the year. An unexpected change in political conditions or development of other factors vital to the tallow trade of course might have material influence on the market.

There is still a great deal of attention being given to the glycerine market, which has ruled slightly firmer of late. The grades of glycerine are quoted at 48 to 52c. Sometime ago there were predictions of a material drop in the price of glycerine, due to utilization of home supplies at foreign centers, but this has not come to pass and the opinion is growing that glycerine will remain in good demand until the war subsidies or ends.

The London auction sale resulted in offerings of 1,817 casks, of which 1,525 were absorbed at prices 6d. advance from those of the previous week. This result was better than some interests had expected, as it was feared that the internal political affairs of Great Britain would unsettle all markets in the country. Apparently tallow supplies at English points are limited.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 11¼c. and city specials at 11¼c. loose. The latter price has been bid.

OLEO STEARINE.—Prices have been shaded slightly to 15½c. asked. The demand for local compound lard account has been less in evidence and export buying has decreased.

OLEO OIL.—The situation continues very unusual. The domestic trade has been good. The high price of butter and other edible fats makes for large demand and very little

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

stock is reported available. Extras are quoted at 20½@20¾c., and medium at 19c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. Prices are quoted at 90@95c.

PALM OIL.—The arrivals of oil are limited and the stocks are light. Trading is not large, but there is fairly steady demand in small lots. Prime red, spot, 12@12½c.; Lagos, spot, 12½@13c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14@15c.

CORN OIL.—The market has been a little easier, but demand has been maintained and there is no pressure on the market. Prices at 12½@13c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The demand is very steady. Buying is in good volume and there continues to be a considerable volume of oil taken off the market. Imports are fairly good, but are hampered by tonnage conditions. Spot is quoted at 12@12¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are very steady at full prices for all qualities. For 20 cold test, 120@130; 30 do., 115@120; 40 do., 110@115.

COCOANUT OIL.—The trade is good and the offerings small. Demand is in small lots, but the inquiries are very steady and with the small stocks prevent any pressure. Ceylon, 15@16c.; Cochin, 17@18c.

GREASE.—The market has been very steady again. There has been a fair demand and with interior markets offering but little there has been no pressure. Yellow, 9½@10c., nom.; bone, 9@9½c., nom.; house, 10@10¼c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included only 1,582 casks tallow, 4,193 bags of dried blood, etc., and 3,812 bags of bones, horns, etc., all from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to December 8, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 44,708 quarters; to the Continent, 280 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 62,689 quarters; to the Continent, 101,905 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending December 1, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to—pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being — cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 20,274 pounds and averaged 10½ cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$1.50	\$1.50	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Lard, tierces	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.50	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	1.40	1.60	250c.	250c.
Oil cake	.70	.75	175c.	160c.
Butter	1.75	1.75	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 7.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17@17¼c.

Skinless Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¾c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, December 7.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 16½@17½c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19½c.; city steam lard, 17c.; city dressed hogs, 13¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; skinned shoulders, 13@13½c.; boneless butts, 16@16½c.; Boston butts, 14½@15c.; spare ribs, 10½@11c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; lean trimmings, 14½@15c.; regular trimmings, 11@11½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 4@4½c.; pig tongues, 14½@15c.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

New York City

CAUSTIC SODA

SODA ASH

COCOANUT OIL

PALM OIL

TALLOW

GREASE

STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending December 7, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Dec. 7, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.	
Africa	5	820	
Argentina	—	1,007	
Australia	58	151	
Bolivia	—	36	
Brazil	—	619	
British Guiana	69	209	
Central America	33	289	
Chile	—	768	
Cuba	263	4,445	
Denmark	—	5,414	
Dutch Guiana	61	272	
Ecuador	8	16	
England	—	50	
France	—	1,150	
French Guiana	49	300	
Haiti	7	53	
Italy	—	600	
Mexico	74	130	
Netherlands	—	20,661	
Newfoundland	—	326	
Norway	—	5,030	
Panama	42	801	
Peru	—	2	
San Domingo	200	1,048	
South America, other	—	1,495	
Sweden	—	3,400	
Uruguay	—	927	
Venezuela	—	11	
West Indies, other	378	2,344	
Total	1,246	52,373	
From New Orleans—			
Cuba	—	300	
Mexico	—	215	
Norway	—	7,750	
Panama	—	410	
West Indies	9	9	
Total	9	8,684	
From Philadelphia—			
Argentina	—	47	
Netherlands	—	5,847	
Total	—	5,894	
From Michigan—			
Canada	3,232	3,365	
Total	3,232	3,365	
From St. Lawrence—			
Canada	309	317	
Total	309	317	
From other ports—			
Mexico	1	5	
Total	1	5	
Recapitulation—	Week ending Dec. 7, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	1,246	52,373	116,949
From New Orleans	9	8,684	35,851
From Galveston	—	—	1,874
From Baltimore	—	—	340
From Philadelphia	—	5,894	98
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	—	731
From Boston	—	—	1
From San Francisco	—	—	115
From Mobile	—	—	1,880
From Michigan	3,232	3,365	4,103
From Buffalo	—	—	732
From St. Lawrence	309	317	2,090
From Dakota	—	—	305
From Vermont	—	—	26
From other ports	1	5	—
Total	4,797	70,638	165,095

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, December 7, 1916.—Fluctuations since our last report were less violent. News from day to day was conflicting and the traders have been operating extremely close to shore and run quickly both ways. From the closing prices of the 23rd advances of some 10 to 22 points were scored. From these high levels the market saw-sawed back and forth, but the trend was downward, and from the high levels the market has since scored declines of some 14 to 35 points, the market closing to-day at around the low levels.

The crude oil markets moved within extremely narrow limits. At the high levels fair quantities could be secured, particularly from the big companies. Sellers, however, refused to follow any declines.

The domestic consuming trade was fair to good all during the past two weeks. The past few days good buying for export was also reported. Trading, however, continues to be confined to nearby deliveries only.

The market for cotton seed continues above the parity of the crude oil market, and the prevailing price for crude oil above the New York refined oil parity. The consuming trade, however, is paying equal to the crude oil parity.

Foreign competing oils have scored further advances during the week. Trading in them is reported as heavy. It is now reported that cargo space is beginning to get scarce, also that freight rates are being advanced materially. This is likely to restrict further importations.

Considering the general unsettled surrounding conditions, any opinion as to the course of the market for the coming week would be valueless.

	Close Nov. 23.	Bid.	Asked.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Dec. ...	\$12.79	\$12.80	\$12.89	\$12.75	\$12.79	\$12.79	\$12.80
Jan. ...	12.74	12.75	12.95	12.65	12.73	12.74	12.74
Mar. ...	12.74	12.75	12.90	12.60	12.66	12.68	12.68
May ...	12.79	12.81	13.01	12.66	12.69	12.70	12.70

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 7.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.71½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.70½
Commercial, 90 days	4.68½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.85½
Bankers' cables	5.84
Bankers' checks	5.85
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	66½
Bankers' cables	66½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40½
Commercial, 60 days	40½
Bankers' sight	40½
Copenhagen—	
Checks	27.00

CUDAHY OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Cudahy Packing Company last week the following were elected as directors of the company: E. A. Cudahy, J. M. Cudahy, E. A. Cudahy, Jr., G. C. Shepard and H. F. Wilkins, the latter two to fill new places on the board. E. A. Cudahy was re-elected president and E. A. Cudahy, Jr., vice-president at the directors' meeting. Two new officials were elected, John E. Wagner, treasurer, and A. W. Anderson, secretary. E. A. Cudahy has been filling the offices of president and treasurer.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., December 7, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 86c. bid; market very quiet. Mills asking \$39@40 for meal. Hulls, \$18; only small business passing.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., December 7, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 86½c. bid. Meal firm at \$37.50@38, f. o. b. mills, for 7 per cent. Hulls, \$17.25, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., December 7, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 87c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal lower at \$39.50@40. Prime hulls, \$15.50 @16, loose; \$17.50@18, sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., December 7, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil a shade easier at 85c; Texas offerings somewhat freer. Seven per cent. loose cake lower at \$34; 7 per cent. meal, \$37.50, short ton, New Orleans. Hulls barely steady at \$16.50 loose, \$19 sacked, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, December 7, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 85@86c. Prime summer yellow, 89c. bid. Prime loose cake, \$42.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 7.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@75 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¼@5c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5½@6c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, — per lb.; silox, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 12½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 14c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 13c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½@15c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.05@1.10 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.15 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 14½@15c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 18@19c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10@10½c. per lb.; cotton oil, \$1.05 per gal.; soya bean oil, 11½@11¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 13@13½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 98c@1.05 per gal.

Prime city tallow, 11½c. per lb.; brown grease, 10@10½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 10@10½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 54c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 43c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 40c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 54c. per lb.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Revised Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of October, by ports of export, are reported as follows, with totals compared: From New York, 19,696 bbls.; from New Orleans, 3,637 bbls.; from Michigan, 3,232 bbls.; from St. Lawrence, 309 bbls.; from Galveston, 102 bbls.; from Philadelphia, 49 bbls.; from Laredo, 1 bbl. Total: October, 1916, 27,028 bbls.; October, 1915, 51,548 bbls. Total season 1916 to date, two months, 47,844 bbls.; same period last year, 108,166 bbls.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Steady—Prices Change Very Little—Crude Oil Held at Near the High Level—Less Compound Lard Business—No Embargo on Food Stuff Exports Likely—Cotton Crop Estimates.

Consistent with the season of the year there has been a smaller business at all cotton oil centers and the future market has changed slightly. The usual statements to the effect that consumers and distributors, investment and speculative interests are curtailing their commitments wherever possible over the year-end holidays are current.

Actual prices are not far from the highest levels recorded. Spot oil at New York is close to the 13c. basis and crude oil at the south has ranged from 85 to 87c. a gallon. Some seed is reported to have sold at about \$75 a ton. Several private messages have again come to hand suggesting that crude oil interests are confident of realizing 90c. soon after the turn of the year.

The disposition in most quarters is to pay strict attention to the fluctuations in the Western lard market. Undoubtedly, the sentimental influence of strength or weakness in lard is great, although compound lard at a discount of substantial proportions as is the case at present should not be vitally affected

by fluctuations of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. either way in the lard list.

Actual compound lard business has been of lighter proportions. In reflection of this oleo stearine prices have eased fractionally. Surprise and disappointment were expressed because of buying of animal lard for Belgium interests, after this Commission had purchased 6,000,000 pounds of compound lard last month and made further inquiries. The saving, from a financial standpoint, is so great, however, that it is inconceivable that compound lard will be ignored altogether in the future when Belgium is in need of product.

The President's message of December 5 was read with interest, inasmuch as there had been fears in many quarters that an embargo on exports of foodstuffs would be suggested. Several bills of this import are in Congress, but it is not believed that there will be restriction on exports despite the great agitation against the high costs of foodstuffs.

It is likely, however, that Congress will not ignore this country-wide issue, and there will be frequent boycotts of product and also energetic efforts to curtail speculation in the various foodstuffs. Obviously, regulations of this sort affect cotton oil directly or indirectly. Just now the effect would seemingly

be against prices, as outside buying of cotton oil contracts would be discouraged, but the ultimate effect is hard to gauge, unless a powerfully strong supply and demand situation develops, in which case prices would be at very high levels, speculation or no speculation.

The high cost of foodstuffs is of especial interest from another viewpoint. This concerns the greater tendency towards substitution. There are doubtless many cases where cotton oil will be used in place of some of the other oils, as olive oil, likewise there will be a greater tendency for the substitution of oleomargarine and similar products for butter, and compound lard for animal lard.

The ginning report of this week was not looked for with much anxiety, the disposition being to await the cotton crop estimate of December 11. The consensus of opinion just now is that this estimate will be about 11,200,000 bales exclusive of linters, or about the same as the crop of last season and about as figured by statisticians of the cotton oil trade.

A factor of importance in the estimates at present as published privately is the lighter weight of bales. It is contended that the arrivals, especially from the western belt, show

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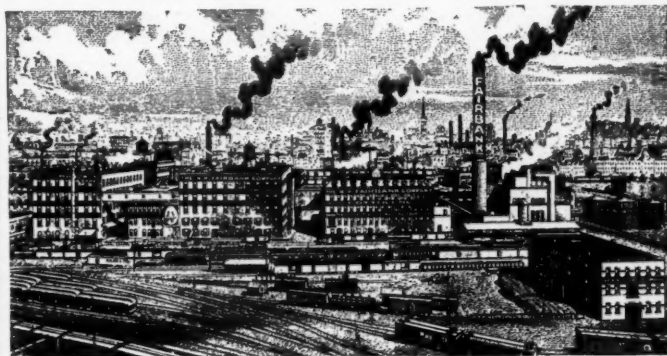
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the weight of the cotton bales to run 10 to 30 pounds under those of last year. The government crop estimate will be made up as per 500 pound bales, and in this preliminary report, the amount of linters will not be included. Against this lighter weight of bales is the smaller refining losses of cotton oil this season.

Some advices now coming to hand say that there will not be enough cottonseed this season to keep all machinery busy crushing, and while peanut crushing will help to fill the gap, there are steps being taken to plant soya seed.

Saturday, December 2, 1916.—Spot, \$12.70; December, \$12.73@12.80; January, \$12.73@12.75; February, \$12.68@12.70; March, \$12.68@12.69; April, \$12.73@12.74; May, \$12.74@12.75; June, \$12.75@12.80; July, \$12.82@12.83. Prime crude, S. E., \$11.47@11.60. Sales were: January, 900, \$12.71@12.70; March, 2,700, \$12.68@12.65; May, 1,100, \$12.75@12.71; July, 200, \$12.82@12.79. Total sales 4908 bbls.

Monday, December 4, 1916.—Spot, \$12.70; December, \$12.70@12.80; January, \$12.72@12.74; February, \$12.65@12.68; March, \$12.66@12.67; April, \$12.73@12.74; May, \$12.74@12.75; June, \$12.78@12.80; July, \$12.79@12.81. Prime crude S. E., \$11.47@11.60. Sales were: December, 300, \$12.82@12.80; January, 3,900, \$12.75@12.71; March, 10,100, \$12.70@12.63; May, 4,000, \$12.77@12.70; June, 100, \$12.75. Total sales, 18,400 bbls.

Tuesday, December 5, 1916.—Spot, \$12.70; December, \$12.70@12.76; January, \$12.63@12.67; February, \$12.59@12.62; March, \$12.60@12.62; April, \$12.64@12.65; May, \$12.65@12.67; June, \$12.68@12.71; July, \$12.71@12.73. Total sales, 31,500 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$11.47@11.60. Sales were: December, 1,800; \$12.80 nary, 5,500; \$12.72@12.65; February, 400, \$12.65@12.60; March, 13,300, \$12.68@12.60; April, 700, \$12.69@12.63; May, 9,500, \$12.76@12.65; June, 100, \$12.70; July, 1,600, \$12.80@12.72. Total sales, 31,500 bbls.

Wednesday, December 6, 1916.—Spot, \$12.80; December, \$12.84@12.86; January, \$12.75@12.77; February, \$12.71@12.72; March, \$12.72@12.73; April, \$12.75@12.78; May, \$12.79@12.80; June, \$12.80@12.90; July, \$12.83@12.84. Prime crude, S. E., \$11.53@11.60; December, 1,800, \$12.80@12.80; January, 4,000, \$12.76@12.73; February, 800, \$12.72@12.86; March, 6,900, \$12.74@12.68; May, 11,000, \$12.80@12.75; July, 2,400, \$12.84@12.82. Total sales, 26,900 bbls.

Thursday, December 7, 1916.—Spot, \$12.75; December, \$12.79@12.80; January, \$12.73@12.74; February, \$12.69@12.70; March, \$12.66@12.68; April, \$12.69@12.70; May, \$12.69@12.70; June, \$12.70@12.73; July, \$12.72@12.73. Prime crude S. E., \$11.60 nom. Sales were: December, 900, \$12.81@12.79; January, 3,000, \$12.77@12.72; March, 7,900, \$12.75@12.63; April, 400, \$12.70; May, 11,900, \$12.80@12.69; July, 3,900, \$12.81@12.72. Total sales, 28,000 bbls.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS STATISTICS.

A new division—the Division of Cotton and Tobacco Statistics—which has been created in the Federal Census Bureau in pursuance of a provision contained in the last appropriation act, will have charge of the cotton and tobacco work heretofore carried on in the Division of Manufactures. Reports are to be issued at intervals of three months, in which will be given statistics as to the amounts of cotton, linters, cotton waste, and hull fiber consumed in the manufacture of explosives and of absorbent and medicated cotton; and monthly reports relating to cotton seed and its products will be published.

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SOYA BEAN AS SOLUTION OF OIL MILL PROBLEMS

Chance to Put the Experiment Into Practical Operation

A way out of the distressing conditions now facing the cotton oil mill industry, owing to seed price and other problems, is offered in the immediate inauguration of a campaign to promote the planting of soya beans. The advantages of this crop, and the opportunity to get good seed cheap and at once, are set forth in the following letter to the oil mills by Chairman Jo. W. Allison of the Bureau of Publicity of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 5, 1916.

To The Oil Mills:

As you perhaps already know, I have for some time been urging that at least some relief from the distressing conditions now surrounding the cotton oil business could be secured by increasing the production of raw material.

The bald fact is that the crushing facilities of the cotton belt are very largely out of proportion to the amount of raw material available. The natural result of this is a competition in the purchase of cottonseed so keen, or perhaps it may more correctly be said, so reckless, that any advantage gained either in more economical milling, better yields or advanced prices for products is immediately—indeed frequently in advance—added to the price paid for the seed, and the miller is no better and perhaps not as well off as he was before.

The question, then, is how shall this increased supply of raw material be secured? The natural answer, of course, is: Increase the production of cottonseed. But there are many—very many objections to this. The question is too wide a one for discussion here and to mention it is sufficient. Cotton seed are a by-product, secondary in importance and value to the primary crop—cotton—and to increase the supply of cottonseed means necessarily to increase the production of cotton, and the discussion of this opens up a subject too extended to be more than hinted at here.

But one phase of it cannot be ignored, and that is the ultimate effect of cotton cultivation upon the soil, for cotton is confessedly the very prince and head of all "soil robber crops," and its persistent cultivation can mean nothing less than the final destruction of the soil's productive power.

The Peanut as a Solution of the Problem.

The peanut has been prominently mentioned as offering a solution to the problem. And the successful experience of several mills in crushing them for the past two or three years is a strong argument in their favor. But it must not be overlooked that this experience covers only a period of abnormally high product markets, at the beginning of which peanuts were cheap in price.

And, too, it should be remembered that the peanut, while frequently classed among the soil builder crops, is so only under certain conditions. It is true it is a legume, and transfers nitrogen from the air to the soil, but at best less than one-third of the fertilizing property of a plant lies in its roots. This being true, with the vines cut as hay and the nitrogen containing nodules taken away with the nuts, it is plain that the peanut is at once transferred from the "soil builder" to the "soil robber" class, and its persistent cultivation is only slightly less disastrous than that of cotton itself.

But an objection to the peanut more powerful than both of these, is the fact that for the peanut there already exists and always will, an active and rapidly extending market in the confectionary buyer, who can always pay more for the nuts than the crusher can, no matter what the price, for he has all the advantages of the crusher buyer, and in addition has the profit that always rests with the seller of a finished product.

What then is the remedy? Fortunately, the answer is not a difficult one, for the list of oil bearing seeds and vegetables possible to grow in or easy of access to the cotton belt is a long

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one. To name them all is not necessary, for there is one that offers practically all the requirements of the case. It is the soya, or as it has come to be more commonly called, the soy bean.

The Soy Bean Is the Ideal Remedy.

It is by no means intended to enter into any discussion of the value of the soy bean as a new source of raw material for the

cotton oil mills. Most of them are already more or less familiar with the subject. Something over a quarter of a million barrels of soy bean oil manufactured in the Far East this year has been imported into this country and sold in competition with cotton oil, and the importation of many million tons of the beans has been prevented only by tariff conditions.

Several thousand tons of home-grown beans, however, have been crushed by cotton oil mills, with little or no changes in their machinery or processes, and as far as is known invariably with profitable results.

The object of this letter is then simply to call the attention of the mills to these conditions and to advise them that if any steps are to be taken looking to the introduction of the beans as a farm crop, it is necessary that some immediate action be taken to secure a supply of planting seed. The indications are that these are going to be scarce and high, and later may be impossible to get under any conditions.

A Chance to Get Soy Bean Seed.

This Bureau is now offered a limited number of carloads of American-grown seed at \$2.00 per bushel of sixty pounds at point of shipment, and we earnestly urge that contracts for these be closed at once.

Our idea is, if the orders can be secured, to contract for these seed immediately, and then ship them in carloads to those points as indicated by the orders to be most central to the greatest number of buyers and from these points to have them distributed. To this end we are handing you herein order blank which at the earliest possible moment please fill out and return.

As fast as these orders accumulate, carloads will be contracted for and the mills advised. Each mill will, of course, in its own way, arrange for their planting and cultivation. We can only suggest in a general way that the seed be distributed to the surrounding

farmers under such contract as would insure the beans to the mill at a fair price.

Planting may be done from early Spring to midsummer. A bushel of seed plants from two to three acres. Yields of 20 to 40 bushels of beans and one to three tons of hay per acre may be counted upon. The cultivation is exceedingly simple and in some sections two crops per year have been made.

At the mill, yields of from 30 to 40 gallons of oil and from 1,000 to 1,700 pounds of cake have been made. The oil is worth about the same as crude cottonseed oil and the cake a little more than cottonseed cake.

All these matters, with full information as to the planting and cultivation, will be sent you later. Meantime, remember—"Nothing venture, nothing have." You may never get the money back that you invest in seed. On the other hand, it may be the beginning of a new and prosperous era for the oil mill business, and a blessing to the whole South.

This Bureau, of course, desires no profit from the movement; the beans will be distributed at cost. Send us your orders and "let's give it a try" anyhow.

Please understand we are in no wise endeavoring to discourage the planting of peanuts, or to limit the cultivation of cotton. On the contrary, both of these industries should be fostered and encouraged in every way. But one of these is already firmly established and the other nearly so. We are only trying to add to them a third and we believe an important source of supply.

Remember, too. We don't expect any one mill to go into the venture on any big scale. But there is no mill that should not see that from ten to five hundred acres or more are planted in its vicinity. This means from five to a hundred or two bushels of seed.

It will familiarize the people with the crop and its cultivation, and at least furnish some seed for wider planting next year. There is no possibility of loss, because the adaptability of the crop to the entire cotton belt is already established, and if never a bean is crushed, as a feed and a soil renovator the plant is worth far more than the planting and cultivation will cost, and you will have done your community good in introducing it.

THE BUREAU OF PUBLICITY,

Jo W. Allison, Chairman.

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AGITATION OVER LIVING COST.

(Concluded from page 15.)

House within thirty days the causes for such high prices and a recommendation for immediate relief. The sum of \$10,000 is authorized for this purpose. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

In House Concurrent Resolution No. 63 Congressman Lindenberg goes after the "parasite speculators," declares that an embargo would benefit them still further, and do great harm to the farmers, and proposes that all embargo bills and resolutions be referred to a special committee of sixteen, eight from each House. This joint committee would examine everything introduced on the subject, and make a report to Congress on or before February 20, 1917.

The food situation has induced Charles S.

Wilson, New York State Agricultural Commissioner, to call a conference for December 20. He says there are 2,000,000 acres in New York State which produce practically nothing. This land may not be abandoned land, the commissioner said, but simply for one reason or another is not cultivated nor used for cattle or sheep raising. He said almost all this land could be made productive. The question of devising plans by which a beginning may be made in accomplishing this will come up at the conference.

Steps to Investigate and Prosecute.

Department of Justice officials at Washington held conferences with members of the Federal Trade Commission, and District Attorney Anderson of Boston, in charge of the Department's investigation, went there to formulate a definite plan of conducting the

nation-wide inquiry. About fifty picked men of the Department's Bureau of Investigation were reported to be at work throughout the country gathering data which will determine the Attorney General's course of action.

The Interstate Commerce Commission probably will be called on to aid by furnishing data relative to shipments of foodstuffs, and Mr. Anderson will confer with commission officials. In New York or Chicago or both, Grand Jury investigation of the reasons for rising prices are said to be still under consideration.

With the programme still in process of formation, there were increasing indications that officials were considering the situation from three angles, namely:

1.—Determination of the actual causes of the rapid rise in foodstuffs and coal, whether it is due to natural economic laws, to the unwarranted action of individual dealers and producers in advancing prices, or whether there exists agreements among groups of dealers or producers to boost prices.

2.—Vigorous prosecution of persons or firms, if any, who, by violation of existing laws, in making agreements to raise prices or otherwise, have contributed to the upward trend of prices.

3.—Enactment of legislation to remedy the present situation and to prevent its recurrence.

The situation is in the first of these stages, so far as the Department of Justice is concerned. With its investigators already at work, Department officials called on the Federal Trade Commission for co-operation and the commission promised all data which it already may have, and further aid in obtaining information which can be acquired without adding materially to the burden imposed on the commission by other pending inquiries.

Exchanges Under Fire.

In addition to department officials are understood to be considering the advisability of investigating such organizations as the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Butter and Egg Exchange, the Elgin Board of Trade and the New York Produce, Sugar and Coffee Exchanges, with a view of ascertaining by what practices the market values of certain foodstuffs dealt in by the bodies are determined. An inquiry into the amount of foodstuffs held in all the cold storage establishments of the country and possibly the volume of grain stored in elevators also is said to be under consideration.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, December 8.—Market steady, prime Western, \$17.30; Middle West, \$17.15 @17.25; city steam, 17@17½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$18.15; South American, \$18.65; Brazil, kegs, \$19.65; compound, 14½@15c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 8.—Copro fabrique, 177 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 151 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 8.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 210s.; pork, prime mess, 155s.; shoulders, square, 95s. 6d.; New York, 85s. 6d.; picnic, 74s.; hams, long, 112s. 6d.; American cut, 97s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 95s.; long clear, 109s.; short back, 104s.; bellies, clear, 108s. Lard, spot prime, 94s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 96s. 6d.; December, 93s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, net, 126s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 51s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and easier. Hogs were lower on large supplies and demand was quiet.

Tallow.

The market was quiet and about steady. City special loose is quoted at 11¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was dull and about steady. Oleo is quoted at 15¼@15½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet and lower on the easing lard market and reports of a lower market on compound lard.

Market closed easy. Sales, 40,400 bbls. Spot oil, \$12.60 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$11.47. Closing quotations on futures: December, \$12.70@12.74; January, \$12.60@12.61; February, \$12.54@12.56; March, \$12.50@12.52; April, \$12.52@12.55; May, \$12.58@12.59; June, \$12.59@12.62; July, \$12.62@12.63.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 8.—Hogs slow, 15c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$9.30@9.80; light, \$8.80@9.70; mixed, \$9.20@10; heavy, \$9.40@10; rough heavy, \$9.40@9.55; Yorkers, \$9.30 @9.50; pigs, \$6.75@8.60; cattle, steady; beefs, \$7@12.75; cows and heifers, \$3.85@10.25; Western, \$7@10.50. Calves, \$9.50@13.25. Sheep, strong; lambs, \$10.25@13; Western, \$8.50@9.50; native, \$8.50@9; yearlings, \$9.75@11.

Omaha, December 8.—Hogs lower, at \$8.80 @8.90.

Buffalo, December 8.—Hogs lower; on sale, 7.200, at \$10.10@10.35.

Kansas City, December 8.—Hogs slow, at \$9@9.90.

St. Joseph, December 8.—Hogs slow, at \$9.30@10.10.

Sioux City, December 8.—Hogs lower, at \$9@9.95.

Louisville, December 8.—Hogs lower, at \$9.05@10.

Indianapolis, December 8.—Hogs lower, at \$9.65@10.15.

St. Louis, December 8.—Hogs lower, at \$9.35@10.15.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 2, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,071	33,800	22,206
Swift & Co.	7,341	28,500	28,026
Wilson & Co.	5,745	18,300	10,578
Morris & Co.	5,151	21,800	8,698
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,518	15,700	...
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	716	13,600	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	4,020	...	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	9,100	hogs; Independent	...
Packing Co.	15,300	hogs; Western Packing & Provision	...
Co.	16,200	hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,200	...
Brennan Packing Co.	6,600	hogs; Roberts & Oake,	...
8,700	hogs; others, 10,600	hogs.	...

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,705	14,755	830
Fowler Packing Co.	548	...	235
Wilson & Co.	3,766	10,071	2,229
Swift & Co.	7,748	8,888	3,138
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,681	8,103	4,342
Morris & Co.	7,720	9,639	1,821
Others	130	501	4

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,600	10,528	6,672
Swift & Co.	6,671	16,611	14,904
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,944	19,370	6,557
Armour & Co.	5,293	20,861	15,348
Swartz & Co.	...	2,823	...
J. W. Murphy	...	2,968	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	134	cattle; John Morrell & Co., 4	cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 29
Co.	...	cattle.	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 2, 1916:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	41,058
Kansas City	35,282
Omaha	19,857
East St. Louis	25,136
St. Joseph	6,710
Cudahy	881
South St. Paul	7,300
New York and Jersey City	9,967
Philadelphia	3,330
HOGS.	
Chicago	206,710
Kansas City	64,478
Omaha	56,451
East St. Louis	58,127
St. Joseph	58,429
Cudahy	28,424
Ottumwa	18,243
Cedar Rapids	17,949
South St. Paul	37,696
New York and Jersey City	34,961
Philadelphia	7,615
SHEEP.	
Chicago	74,036
Kansas City	12,664
Omaha	39,824
East St. Louis	8,346
St. Joseph	8,778
Cudahy	275
South St. Paul	2,184
New York and Jersey City	25,716
Philadelphia	6,963

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 4, 1916.

	Beeves.	Calves.	lamb.	Hogs.
New York	2,560	2,651	1,259	7,279
Jersey City	5,178	3,420	17,567	27,682
Central Union	2,209	1,115	6,890	...
Totals	9,967	7,186	25,716	34,961
Totals last week	10,487	10,121	39,949	40,154

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	10,000	4,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	...
Omaha	300	7,000	100
St. Louis	650	2,000	...
St. Joseph	100	6,000	800
Sioux City	300	7,000	...
St. Paul	500	2,000	125
Oklahoma City	...	1,400	...
Fort Worth	400	2,000	...
Milwaukee	50	6,850	...
Denver	606	250	2,100
Louisville	100	2,200	50
Cudahy	200	9,000	...
Indianapolis	100	3,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	...
Cincinnati	350	10,500	800
Buffalo	100	3,000	1,000
Cleveland	537	2,008	2,008
New York	153	1,746	95
Toronto, Canada	...	...	...

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Chicago	30,000	60,000	30,000
Kansas City	12,000	8,000	8,500
Omaha	10,000	10,000	19,500
St. Louis	10,000	14,000	1,700
St. Joseph	1,100	5,000	3,500
Sioux City	2,500	13,000	...
St. Paul	5,500	20,000	4,800
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,500	1,500
Fort Worth	5,000	6,000	1,500
Milwaukee	125	2,230	...
Denver	4,400	1,500	2,300
Louisville	1,300	6,800	...
Detroit	...	1,250	...
Cudahy	...	8,500	...
Wichita	...	78	...
Indianapolis	1,400	9,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,200	9,000	5,000
Cincinnati	2,400	8,452	100
Buffalo	4,000	19,500	6,000
Cleveland	1,100	8,000	3,200
New York	3,850	11,378	6,920
Toronto, Canada	3,616	782	1,468

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1916.

Chicago	8,000	42,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,500	16,000	8,500
Omaha	8,500	16,000	22,500
St. Louis	7,100	14,000	3,500
St. Joseph	1,500	16,000	3,500
Sioux City	1,800	10,000	2,000
St. Paul	3,000	14,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	2,000	8,000	2,000
Fort Worth	5,000	3,000	200
Milwaukee	800	6,875	500
Denver	1,000	860	1,300
Louisville	200	1,300	50
Detroit	...	2,100	...
Cudahy	...	9,000	...
Wichita	...	2,426	...
Indianapolis	1,500	20,000	400
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	700	6,071	100
Buffalo	450	7,500	1,400
Cleveland	120	25,600	3,000
New York	1,180	2,008	4,147
Toronto, Canada	851	812	200

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1916.

Chicago	19,000	45,000	25,000
Kansas City	...	14,000	9,000
Omaha	7,000	19,000	13,500
St. Louis	6,800	20,000	4,100
St. Joseph	2,500	16,000	2,200
Sioux City	2,300	14,000	3,000
St. Paul	...	12,000	...
Milwaukee	...	8,242	...
Louisville	...	1,600	...
Detroit	...	5,000	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	3,314	...
Indianapolis	1,200	20,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	500
Cincinnati	700	7,540	400
Buffalo	400	6,000	2,400
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	2,100	7,530	4,450

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916.

Chicago	9,000	45,000	14,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,000	3,000
Omaha	5,000	17,000	5,300
St. Louis	4,000	18,500	500
St. Joseph	1,500	18,000	3,500
Sioux City	...	15,000	...
St. Paul	...	13,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,500	2,400	...
Fort Worth	5,200	2,000	...
Milwaukee	...	6,980	...
Louisville	...	3,500	...
Detroit	...	5,000	...
Cudahy	...	2,690	...
Wichita	...	20,000	...
Indianapolis	1,000	15,000	100
Cincinnati	...	4,000	1,200
Buffalo	...	5,000	...
Cleveland	1,110	1,712	3,418
New York	...	...	...

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1916.

Chicago	2,500	55,000	1,000
Kansas City	1,600	6,500	2,000
Omaha	1,400	16,000	8,300
St. Louis	1,700	18,000	800
St. Joseph	500	13,000	500
Sioux City	1,000	10,000	1,000
Fort Worth	3,300	2,500	...
St. Paul	2,400	14,500	1,000
Oklahoma City	600	3,400	200

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The packer market continues to rule strong, as was noted by late active trading in native steers and butt brands at advanced prices. Good inquiries seem to be noted on all selections, and it is understood that only current goods are available, as all killers seem to have been cleaned out of their November take-off by late trading. Business estimated to have been done so far is in the neighborhood of 40,000 hides. More trading is expected. Native steers were strong. Late trading showed another advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on heavy native steers. It is understood that some of this trading was of December take-off. Some killers are still talking 34c. Extreme light natives last sold out 32c. Butt brands were strong and further advances are noted, and sellers are now talking $32\frac{1}{2}$ @33c. for further business. Colorados, steady at $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. last paid and 32c. asked. Texas steers, strong, with some heavy Texas selling at $32\frac{1}{2}$ c., and an outside packer selling heavies at 32c. and lights at $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. Locally, light and extreme light Texas are quoted at 32c. Native cows, steady and heavy native cows established a new price by selling at $32\frac{1}{2}$ c. Light native cows are nominally quoted at 32 @ $32\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded cows, steady at $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. last paid and 32c. asked. Native bulls, strong and nominally quoted at 26c. asked. Branded bulls, steady at 23 @ 25 c., with December hides now offered at November rates. Small packer hides, steady. Current local small packers' native steers and cows flat for weights and selections quoted at 31 @ $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. last paid. Some lots held at 32c. Stocks moderate. Branded cows quoted at 26 @ 30 c. as to lots; bulls at 25c. nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES, steady and stronger. Heavy cows and buffs continue to be held firm at 27c. for immediate take-off. Country collection of heavy hides have been selling as low as 25c. and extremes at 30c. for December-January shipment. Locally, extremes have been active, with a sale reported of four cars of good extremes at 31c. f.o.b. shipping point, with $\frac{1}{4}$ c. freight here. Trading is rather restricted, as dealers fear to go short on the present market, owing to the uncertainties still attached to the underlying conditions. Quality is gradually becoming poorer. Bulls and branded hides are steady. Heavy steers, cows and buffs quoted at $26\frac{1}{2}$ @ 27 c., with inside the last paid and outside usually asked. Some business was effected lately at $26\frac{3}{4}$ c. Minneapolis has been ruling active again and a sale is reported of

heavy hides at 26c. Extremes quoted at $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. nominal, outside asked. Branded cows, 22 @ $22\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat; bulls, 21c.; nominal for current country run of hides; glue hides quoted at 16 @ 18 c. nominal.

CALF SKINS, slow and waiting. First salted Chicago city calfskins are nominal at 55c. Outside cities last sold at 50 @ 51 c. Country run quoted at 45 @ 50 c., with the outside generally asked. Packer skins quoted at 60c. last paid and asked on the moderate unsold available supplies. Deacons last sold at \$3 and light calf at \$3.25. Kip skins quoted at 35 @ 40 c. nominal for country run as to varieties and shipments specified. City hides quoted at 45c. last paid and packer skins 50c. last realized and asked.

DRY HIDES, steady and active. Heavy western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim are reported as selling in a small way at 44c. and lights at 48c. All weights western hides quoted at 43 @ 45 c. nominal as to descriptions.

HORSEHIDES, steady and active. Country run of hides sold at \$10.50. Cities have been active and a sale was reported at \$12.

LATER.—A packer reports selling 8,000 more November-December native steers at $33\frac{1}{2}$ c. The same killer still asks 33c. for October-November light native cows. Another offers 6,000 St. Louis November-December light native cows at $31\frac{1}{2}$ c. and other points are held at 32c. A car of St. Louis city extremes brought 32c. and a car of St. Louis city calf, 55c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES steady but quiet. Inquiries are noted for spready native steers and one killer reports declining bids of $33\frac{1}{2}$ c. and firmly talking 34c. for business, but no sales confirmed as yet at this figure. Outside of spreadies available stocks consist mostly of October and November native steers which are nominally quoted at 33c. asked. Branded hides are closely sold up to the first of December and are nominally quoted at $31\frac{1}{2}$ @ 32 c. and Colorados 31 @ $21\frac{1}{2}$ c.; native cows, all weights, last sold at $21\frac{1}{2}$ c. and native bulls 26c. Small packer hides steady. Packers are closely sold up and have only moderate stocks to offer. Last sales of native steers were at 31c.; native cows, all weights, 30c. and native bulls nominally quoted at 25c. asked.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties opened with considerable activity and a weaker tone noted with sales effected only at concessions from last selling rates. Several importers have sold from 7,000 to 8,000 Central Americans for arrivals consisting of regular Nicaraguans at 42c. Also a

sale has been made to arrive of 1,000 flint dry Peruvians at 43c. and 1,000 at 42c. The reductions noted on the above sales are from 1 @ 2 c. off on the market for similar descriptions and 2 @ 3 c. lower than the basis at which recent export sales were made of Bogota descriptions. As far as can be learned further trading was noted in common hides and about 5,000 Puerto Cabellos and La-Guayras sold at $42\frac{1}{2}$ c., and these last week brought $43\frac{1}{2}$ c. Also Maracaibos were included in this sale at 42c. About 700 Orinocos sold at 43c., which is on the same basis as the $42\frac{1}{2}$ c. price on Puerto Cabellos, etc. In spite of the break in the market and reductions noted on the above hides, one broker reports sales of 200 flint dry Peruvians on spot at $43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 2,000 dry salted Peruvians at 33c.; 400 Central Americans at 44c., and about 900 flint dry Porto Ricans which were under negotiation as noted several days ago at 40c., including dry salted Porto Ricans at 36c. Sellers of flint dry San Domingos report bids of 39c. declined and 40c. firmly asked for business. Dry salted San Domingos are still nominally held up to 35c. The market at the River Plate is also weaker and quotations are more or less nominal. Buenos Aires $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 kilo average are being offered at 40c., and counter bids solicited. River Plate kips are strong but no actual business confirmed. Chinas are quiet with no offerings noted at lower prices and buyers disinterested at 27c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market at the River Plate is still held strong, but not active so far this week on frigorificos. Some cables state that Lablanoa is offering current receipts of steers at \$90 (Argentine gold), while other quarters are soliciting bids on La Plata steers, December salting, 45 @ 56 c., C. & F. The market on spot hides rules rather quiet but no trading on account noted. Cubans last sold at $28\frac{1}{2}$ @ 29 c. as to weights, including Havana regular extremes 25 to 40 lbs. Mexicans are unchanged on the basis of last sales at 29c. for campos stock and some small lots which have not as yet been sold are being held at higher than this figure.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues unchanged and at a standstill of late, as tanners are not lending much support to the market owing to their looking for lower prices to prevail soon. Hides are being offered more freely and in larger quantities than formerly noted. Buffs from Ohio sections are being held at 27c. and extremes 30 @ 32 c. New York State hides, all weights, are quoted at a range of 26 @ 27 c. flat in car lots; inside price talked only on small lots. Canadians are firm and light weights are offered at $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ 31 c. flat basis. New England lights are held at same asking figures. Southerns are nominal and reported available at 27 @ $27\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat basis for far southern, 25 @ 60 's and $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c. asked for northern, 2,000 Pennsylvania 25 up hides sold at 27c.

CALFSKINS.—The situation continues firm but mixed. Sales are reported effected in Philadelphia city calfskins at \$5.75, \$6.25 and \$6.75. New York City collectors are now asking up to \$6, \$6.50 and \$7, but no sales confirmed at this figure.

HORSEHIDES.—There is a little easier disposition to the market with offerings more plentiful. Philadelphia reports a sale of a car of outside horse hides at \$11.50 flat. One local dealer reports moving a lot of 1,000 fronts at $77.37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and butts of various measurements \$4.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 6.

The light cattle receipts of Thanksgiving week, which totaled 50,310 cattle, brought forth a prompt recovery in the market prices ruling all the way from 35@50 and, in some cases, 50@75c. higher than the week before. On Monday of this week the trade opened strong, with 30,423 cattle on sale, and a few sales were made on that basis, but the trade closed anywhere from 35@50c. lower than it opened, with a great many cattle unsold for lack of bids. Tuesday's trade ruled slow and draggy at Monday's decline, while on Wednesday, with estimated receipts of 19,000 cattle, the market opened steady to strong and closed anywhere from 15@25c. and in some cases 25@40c. higher than Monday's finish.

True to our prediction, the pre-Thanksgiving slump in the butcher stuff trade was followed by greatly curtailed receipts and a decisive reaction, cappers, cutters and bulls, showing 25@40c. upturn last week, at which time the bulk of the good to choice cows and heifers advanced 50@75c., the upturn in the trade being well maintained the first part of this week; in fact, we made a great many sales on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday that looked 10@15c. higher than last week's good finish, the bull trade ruling steady in the meantime and the calf market showing 25c. upturn on veal calves.

With 152,000 hogs on sale for the first three days of this week prices ruled higher on Monday, higher again on Tuesday, and opened higher on Wednesday with the extreme top at \$10.35, but the finish was weak, and while everybody wants hogs, they adopt "bearish" tactics every once in awhile to hold the advancing market, and at the close choice weighty hogs were selling at \$10.10@10.25; heavy packing grades, \$9.90@10.10; good weight mixed and strong weight light hogs, \$9.65@9.85; lightweights, \$9.25@9.50; underweight light, \$8.75@9.25, and healthy pigs, \$8@8.50. Indications point to a temporary sinking spell, but unless all signs fail, or unless we get decidedly heavier receipts, we can see no reason at this writing why there should be any permanent slump in prices in the near future.

Sheep and lamb prices continue to jump and market operators, as well as feeders, are beginning to wonder when they will reach the limit. Fairly liberal supplies that have landed on the market since the opening of the week do not seem to check the upward trend, and the top of each day's session is generally paid right near the close, showing that slaughterers' agents are going over until the next day with orders unfilled. The fact that pelts carry a value of more than double what they were worth two years ago is no doubt the mainstay of the present high range in values all along the line and, as there are no prospects of lower wool prices in the near future, it seems a safe proposition to expect prices to hold well up to or above the present range. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$12.65@13; poor to medium, \$11.50@12.25; culls, \$9.50@10.50; good to choice light yearlings, \$10.65@11; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$10@10.60; good to choice aged wethers, \$8.85@9.25; fair to best ewes, \$8.35@8.75; poor to medium, \$7.50@8.25; culls, \$5@6.50; breeding ewes, \$8.50@9.50; feeding lambs, \$11@11.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 6, 1916.

We have had another fairly liberal cattle run this week, having received approximately 30,000 head, of which 8,000 sold on the southern side. The condition of the market is much

the same as it has been for the last several weeks; the best grade cattle are selling strong, in spots higher. A new record was made on heavy cattle this week; a load of Illinois fed shorthorns averaging 1,450 lbs. brought \$11.75; they were strictly prime. Choice to prime steers have been selling all week between \$10.00 and \$11.00, while \$9.00 to \$9.50 seems to be about the range on the inbetween good kinds. A great many intermediate cattle ranging from \$7.00 to \$8.50 are going to scale. We do not appear to be having quite as many of the light weight cattle, those ranging from \$6.00 to \$7.00, as we have been having heretofore. We note in the receipts an improvement in quality, although we are still receiving quite a few grassy plain cattle. In butcher stock there has been plenty of action in the trade and the market seems steady with a stronger tendency for the best kinds. Good yearlings are scarce and there are not many extra good heifers. The main end of the heifer offerings runs to medium half fat grades and grassers. The best of them sold at \$9.50, while the bulk ranges from \$6.50 to \$7.50. On Tuesday a string of mixed steers and heifers sold for \$10.25, and while not choice they were very good. Fancy cows are still quoted up to \$8.00, the bulk going from \$6.25 to \$7.00; the medium kinds comprise the main end of the showing and they are selling from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Our hog receipts this week are somewhat in excess of 62,000 head, and the quality rules fair. The market is on a decided upturn and at this writing is 30c. higher than the opening of the week. The trade is extremely active and clearances good. The general quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.55 to \$10.30; good heavy, \$10.20 to \$10.35; rough, \$9.40 to \$9.75; lights, \$9.60 to \$10.10; pigs, \$7.25 to \$9.00; bulk, \$9.70 to \$10.25.

The sheep house reports 10,300 for the week ending to-day. The market holds to a fully steady basis on mutton sheep and yearlings and upon these the quotations have made no change. The lamb market, however, is active and higher; \$12.65 was paid this week for a band of choice western lambs weighing around 72 lbs.; frequently sales at \$11.50 are reported for the week. Medium to good lambs are selling from \$7.50 to \$10.00, with the good to choice lambs ranging from \$10.00 to the top of the market; the bulk is selling around the \$11.00 mark.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 5, 1916.

Cows sold higher today, but steers sold steady to 15c. lower. Stockers and feeders quiet; only a few thin cattle included in the supply of 9,500 cattle received. Hog supply was 17,500, market 10 to 15c. higher, top \$10.10. Sheep 8,500 head, 10c higher; lambs, \$12.40.

Three or four droves of counterfeit Christmas steers were included, one lot selling at \$10.85, 1,442 lbs. average, others hanging fire on bids around \$11.00. Some big red steers brought \$10.50, 1,480 lbs. average. Local prices of steers bringing \$8.00 and upwards have been relatively higher than Chicago, and when that market reported prices today 15 to 25c. under last week, buyers here were forced to pay some attention to said report, although the run here was rather light and killers needed cattle. Some of the steers sold 10@15c. lower, others were called steady. Cows sold strong to 10c. higher, and canners are getting high, sales of old shells today at \$4.75, good canners, \$5.25, medium cows around \$6.00, choice heavy ones \$7.25@8.00.

The hog market has a habit of gaining strength all through the session, and neither yesterday nor today were exceptions. The close today was 10 to 15c. higher, top \$10.10, bulk, \$9.50@10.05. Receipts are falling behind December last year, during which month

Government inspectors at all the killing plants in the United States doing interstate business enumerated 5,600,000 hogs, the largest month on record. January was close to December, and it is likely that receipts this month and next will show a shortage from previous year. Although prices are \$3.00@3.50 a hundred higher now, the stuff sells good, and the market looks safe. Prices remained low in December last year, but advanced a dollar in January.

Strong to 10c. higher described the sheep and lamb market. The best lambs here sold at \$12.30@12.40, but they were not prime finished. Five head of ewes, weighing 196 lbs. each, sold at \$8.50, and several loads of regular ewes sold at \$8.25. Yearlings and wethers mixed sold at \$9.75 yesterday, 110 lbs. average, and choice light yearlings would bring \$10.50 or more. Feeding lambs sold at \$11.00 and \$11.10.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Dec. 5,

Marketing of cattle continues on a liberal scale for this time of the year, as fine open weather favors the gathering and shipping of range stock and the high price of corn encourages the shipping of short fed and warmed-up cattle. In the main, the market has been in very satisfactory shape with a strong upward tendency to values on the more desirable offerings and a rather uneven and halting trade on the short fed and warmed-up steers, as all classes of buyers prefer the range cattle. Some very fancy heavy Montana range beefs sold at \$10.65 Monday, the highest price ever paid for strictly range fed beefs. Right choice corn fed beefs are comparatively scarce, although quoted from \$10.50 to \$11.50. A lot of fair to pretty good beefs, averaging 1,100 to 1,350 pounds, are selling at \$9.00@10.00 and the common to fair warmed up and short fed steers are bringing anywhere from \$7.25 to \$8.75 and on down. Demand for the cows and heifers has also been broad and the trend of values higher. Some choice corn fed cows brought \$7.65 today and it is very common stuff that has to sell around \$4.50 or under. Bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is selling at a range of \$6.00@6.75. Veal calves continue in very good demand and quoted about steady at \$8.00@10.00, and there is a very good outlet and a steady to strong market for bulls, stags, etc., at \$5.00@6.75.

Liberal supplies of hogs have been the order of the day for some time and some 75,000 head arrived last week. Weights are light, that is, there are more light weight loads included in the arrivals than a year ago. For the month of November the average weight at Omaha was 224 pounds, as against an average of 252 pounds in November, 1915. Despite the heavy receipts there has been a very good demand from both packers and shippers, and prices have not declined materially, being only a shade lower than a week ago. Weight and quality command a premium and underweight stuff is very hard to move at uncertain figures. Today there were 16,500 hogs here and prices ruled about 5c. higher. The tops brought \$9.90 as against \$10.00 on last Tuesday, but the bulk of the trading was at \$9.50@9.80 as against \$9.50@9.85 one week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been very fair, much the same as at this time last week, and the big bulk of the 54,000 head received last week came from the feed lots. Very little range stock is coming at this time. There has been a strong upward trend of values and prices are anywhere from 25 to 50c. higher than they were a week ago. There is still considerable competition from feeder buyers, but killers are getting the big bulk of the stuff at present. Fat lambs sold today at \$12.25@12.50, the latter being the highest ever paid here. Yearlings are bringing \$8.25@10.25, wethers \$7.50@9.00 and ewes \$6.75@8.25.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Gastonia ice plant has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$25,000.

Brainerd, Minn.—Fire starting in the cold storage warehouse of the Minneapolis Brewing Company practically destroyed the building.

Delhi, N. Y.—The Delhi Products Company, Inc., to deal in farm and dairy products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. S. Hall, J. A. Thompson and C. G. Ward, Delhi, N. Y.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The City Pure Ice Company plant, which was erected about two years ago, has been purchased by the Home Ice Cream & Ice Company, of which Frank Doyle is president and J. E. Kircher, secretary. The new company contemplates the erection of an addition to the ice plant, 30 x 125 feet, two stories in height to be used as an ice cream factory. The capital stock has been increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

NOTES ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF AMMONIA.

Peter Neff, C. E., in "Refrigeration."

The use of ammonia for refrigeration has brought about a need for very definite data as to its properties, which has not been available until recently. Probably the most reliable is contained in Bulletin No. 66, published by the Engineering Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, the work having been done by Goodenough & Mosher. The U. S. Bureau of Standards is also conducting an exhaustive research with the object of determining the most vital properties of ammonia as far as the refrigerating industry is concerned.

The adoption of ammonia as the principal refrigerating medium is due to the following characteristics: It has a low boiling point and the pressure under ordinary temperatures is not excessive. It also possesses a high latent heat and the apparatus in which it is used may be constructed from easily obtainable materials. Still another advantage in its use is the fact that, on account of the pungent odor, leaks are easily detected.

The boiling point of ammonia, like that of any liquid, is dependent upon the pressure under which the boiling takes place, a fact often overlooked in actual operation. For example, an operator will complain that a certain room or brine tank cannot be held at a certain temperature, when, upon investigation, we will find that owing to the pressure maintained the boiling point is perhaps even above the temperature of the medium to be cooled.

Tables giving the boiling temperature under various pressures are accessible and they should be a part of the equipment in every engine room. As heat applied to ammonia must come from a source which has a higher temperature than ammonia, it is a matter of calculation to so proportion the surface of the heat-conveying system that the amount desired, with a moderate temperature difference, will be supplied to the machine.

Usually, for brine or other such mediums,

this is from 8 to 10 degrees, while for air it is frequently more than double this. However, in the case of the liquid, there is good contact between the medium supplying the heat and the walls of the ammonia container, while with air the rate of transmission is less than in the case of liquid and at the same time very generally the surface of the ammonia container becomes coated with ice or frost, which is in the nature of an insulator, reducing the rate of conductivity for a given surface. Frequently, the desired refrigerating effect cannot be had, and in an attempt to improve results so much ammonia is used that it is forced back to the compressor.

To illustrate: Suppose an ice plant has a storage house the greater portion of which has a temperature of about 32° Fahr. and a small portion at 5°. Now, the ice tank and high temperature rooms are so piped that a suction pressure of 15 pounds may be carried, which gives a zero temperature for ammonia boiling. This produces a temperature difference of 32° for the high temperature rooms and 12° for the ice tank, if the latter is held at, say, a temperature of 12°. In the case of the former, however, there is a difference of only 5° and the piping is calculated on the theory that only the wall losses must be taken care of.

In this room a large quantity of meat is stored, which means that the ammonia must absorb a large amount of heat, probably thirty or forty times as much as we expected. In an attempt to obtain the desired

refrigerating effect, a large quantity of ammonia is fed into the coils, but on account of the excessive surface of the container and ice insulation, only a given amount of heat reaches the ammonia. The operation may be compared to the effort in trying to increase the amount of steam from a boiler (which, with a good fire and clean tubes, will evaporate a certain amount of water) by simply increasing the amount of water fed to it.

Anyone with average intelligence would consider this a foolish undertaking, yet this is precisely what is done time and again in refrigeration. In solving refrigerating problems it will often be of assistance to apply the above analogy to the problem in mind.

The density of saturated ammonia gas increases with pressure, so that, for a given displacement of the compressor, the greater the density the greater will be the capacity of the compressor, as measured in refrigerating effect. A small evaporating surface for a given heat transmission requires a greater difference in temperature between the medium supplying the heat and the ammonia. A reduction of the boiling point to obtain this temperature difference means a reduction of suction pressure, resulting in lowering the density of the gas supplied to the compressor and increasing the horsepower per ton. A cheap plant is apt to show this characteristic. It will, perhaps, accomplish the work guaranteed, but at a higher cost than in a properly designed plant.

Ammonia gas leaving the evaporator is at the temperature of the boiling medium. It may be superheated and while under the same pressure the volume per unit weight will be increased. If ammonia under a pressure of 15 pounds, which gives a temperature



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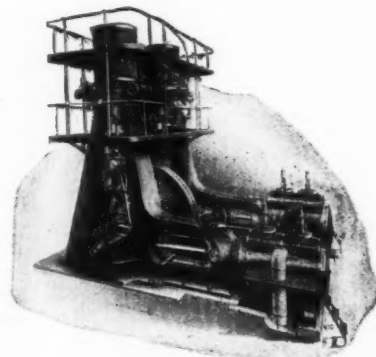
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of practically zero, can be brought from the evaporator directly to the compressor it will be at its maximum density for that temperature.

But, ordinarily, there is a superheating effect, due to the fact that the line leading to the compressor passes through a warm room or something of that kind. And suppose that its temperature when it reaches the compressor has been raised from zero to 20°, its specific volume will have increased about 6 per cent, which means that the weight handled in one stroke of the compressor is only about 95 per cent of what it would have been had there been no superheat.

In case where ammonia has been superheated in doing useful work, as in a fore-cooler, the loss is somewhat reduced, but this gain cannot equal the direct loss referred to.

There is still another difficulty in superheating, i. e., the temperature of the gas in the discharge of the compressor is increased, which, according to practical experience, tends to destroy the ammonia.

Suction lines should be insulated. In condensing ammonia, it is evident that an increase in condenser pressure means an increase in temperature as well as in the power required to compress it. It is estimated that a ten-degree rise in temperature on the condenser above the temperature at which the machine is rated reduces its capacity 5 per cent. Condensers should have sufficient surface and water supply in order to obtain the lowest pressure possible with the water available.

The trouble does not stop here, for the ammonia, as a liquid, leaving the condenser will be raised in temperature, and as it passes into the evaporator the temperature must be reduced to that of the evaporator and the cooling must be done by the machine. This loss may be estimated at 2 per cent for each 10 degrees. For this reason, it is desirable to cool the liquid to as low a temperature as possible by means of the water available and then prevent it from becoming heated. It is bad practice to install uninsulated receivers and liquid lines in hot engine rooms.

As water absorbs ammonia in large quantities, it is desirable to have no water in the system, as ammonia will be stored up and give the appearance of a shortage, besides causing a partial stoppage of flow and other troubles.

I cannot refrain from mentioning here the loss that occurs when the liquid seal is broken in the receiver and uncondensed ammonia passes into the evaporator side. It is a common trouble, and reduces capacity rapidly. This is easily overcome by having the receiver large enough and a gauge glass that will show the height above the outlet. In operation, the outlet should always be covered.

Ammonia has well-defined characteristics and it is only by observing these and building the apparatus so that they may be taken advantage of that an efficient system may be obtained.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

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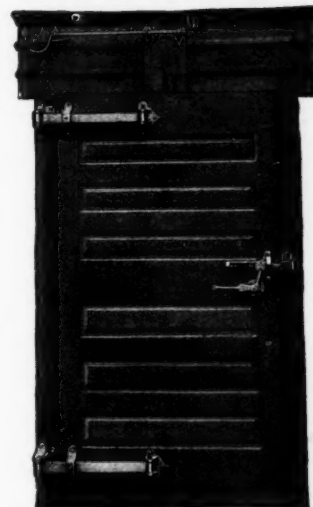
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SECRETARY HOUSTON'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 17.)

articles of food and for those articles of drugs which are sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. The adoption of legally enforceable standards, the report states, will benefit the consumer and the honest manufacturer. Without them it is impossible to carry out completely the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act.

2. That the Department be given authority to inspect establishments producing foods and drugs intended for shipment in interstate commerce. There are many forms of adulteration, the Secretary says, which are difficult to detect without inspection of the place of manufacture. This is particularly true of foods produced under insanitary conditions.

3. The inauguration of a systematic campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle and swine. A recommendation has been included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1918 that an appropriation of \$75,000 be made for the purpose.

4. That a clear distinction be drawn between national parks and national forests and that a definite policy governing their relation be established.

5. That the name of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization be changed to Bureau of Markets. The Secretary states that the importance of the work and the size of the organization fully justify this change, and that it is in the interest of simplicity and convenience.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK AND MEATS.

In his report Secretary Houston says:

A systematic survey of centralized livestock markets, begun during 1915, has been extended to cover practically all the large stockyard centers. Arrangements have been made with 58 stockyard companies to secure monthly reports of livestock receipts and shipments. A uniform system of market records has been adopted, at the instance of the Department, by a number of the yards. Twenty-six companies are reporting stocker and feeder shipments separately, in accordance with a form prepared by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

An investigation of the organization and conduct of co-operative livestock shipping associations, begun during 1915, has been completed and the results published.

A conference relative to the marketing of livestock and meats was held at Chicago November 15 and 16, 1915, for the purpose of "ascertaining the essential facts pertaining to the industry, with a view to bringing about more stable marketing conditions, more efficient methods, closer co-operation, and a better understanding among all the interests connected with the industry."

Methods and costs of marketing livestock and meats in the United States were investigated. A preliminary investigation of the sources, accuracy, and use of market reports on livestock and meats has been made. The results of this study also have been published and have been utilized in the development of plans for the organization of a demonstration market news service for livestock similar to that now conducted for perishable crops. An appropriation of \$65,000 has been made available for the purpose.

Other subjects which received attention are public abattoirs, transportation of livestock, organization and methods of the wholesale meat-packing industry, and local marketing of livestock and meats.

Surveys have been made of the marketing facilities for agricultural products in nine cities, and advice has been given regarding the location, establishment, and management of municipal retail and wholesale public markets. Detailed studies also have been made of local conditions in other cities.

STATISTICS OF OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

In discussing the question of our national food supply Secretary Houston says:

Interesting questions arise as to whether the domestic food supply of the nation is keeping pace with the growth in population and as to what are the prospects for the future. The following table in this connection is illuminating:

Item.	Population.	
	Total.	Per capita.
June 1, 1900	75,994,575	
June 1, 1910	92,174,515	
June 1, 1916	101,582,479	
Production—		
Total.		
Meats: Beef, veal, mutton, and pork (pounds):		
1899	18,865,000,000	248.2
1909	19,712,000,000	213.9
1915	22,378,000,000	219.6
Dairy products:		
Milk (gallons)—		
1899	7,265,804,304	95.6
1909	7,466,406,384	81.0
1915 (estimated)*	7,698,844,000	75.5
Butter and cheese (pounds)—		
1899	1,790,097,244	23.6
1909	1,942,378,089	21.1
1915 (no data available)		
Poultry products:		
Poultry raised (number)—		
1899	1,294,000,000	
1909	488,500,000	5.3
1915 (estimated)	555,500,000	5.5
Eggs (dozens)—		
1899	1,294,000,000	17.0
1909	1,591,000,000	17.3
1915 (estimated)	1,511,000,000	17.8
Fish (pounds):		
1900-1904	989,275,000	112.5
1908	1,046,541,000	111.6
1915 (no data available)		
Cereals: Corn, wheat, and rice (bushels):		
1899	3,333,868,710	43.9
1909	3,257,407,408	35.3
1915	4,094,986,909	40.2
Potatoes (bushels):		
1899	273,318,167	3.6
1909	389,194,085	4.2
1915	559,103,000	5.5
Sweet potatoes (bushels):		
1899	42,517,412	.56
1909	59,232,070	.64
1915	74,295,000	.73
Citrus fruits: Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit (boxes):		
1899	7,075,557	.093
1909	23,447,044	.254
1915 (estimated)	24,670,282	.272
Orchard fruits: Apples, peaches and pears (bushels):		
1899	197,455,620	2.6
1909	190,433,327	2.1
1915	304,686,000	3.0
Small fruits (quarts):		
1899	463,218,612	6.1
1909	420,565,863	4.6
1915 (no data available)		
Sugar (pounds):		
1899	486,006,871	6.4
1909	1,688,290,143	18.3
1915	2,025,680,000	19.9

*Based upon average annual increase, 1899 to 1909, as shown in census.

†Based upon population, June 1, 1902, 79,230,563.

‡Based upon population, June 1, 1909, 90,556,521.

These statistics cover the past 16 years. Within this period the population of the nation has increased, in round numbers, 26,000,000, or 33 per cent. The articles dealt with cover the more important parts of the diet of the people.

Meats and dairy products constitute 37 per cent. of the average diet, fish 2 per cent., cereals 31 per cent., Irish and sweet potatoes 13 per cent., and other vegetables 8 per cent. It is notable that, notwithstanding the very rapid increase in population, the production per capita of the commodities indicated, with the exception of meats and dairy products, has remained approximately the same or has increased.

Similar statistics are not available for vegetables other than Irish and sweet potatoes, but it is reasonable to assume that there has been at least a proportionate increase in production. The figures for Irish potatoes may be taken as a fair index of the normal increase of vegetable products. The potato acreage increased from 2,938,778 in 1899 to 3,668,855 in 1909, or 24.8 per cent., while the value of the product increased during the same period from approximately \$98,400,000 to approximately \$166,400,000, or 69.2 per cent. The value of all other vegetables increased during the 10-year period from \$120,000,000 to \$216,000,000 and the acreage by over 600,000. The statistics regarding canned vegetables are significant. In 1899, 19,300,000 cases of canned vegetables, valued at approximately \$28,700,000, were packed in the United States. In 1909, 32,800,000 cases, having a value of approximately \$51,600,000, were packed.

The area from which vegetables are drawn constantly is increasing, and improved canning, marketing, and transportation facilities have made it possible to supply our large markets with vegetables in greater variety throughout the year. It is a well-known fact that the consumption of fruits and vegetables has increased considerably in recent years and that they constitute a larger and more important part of the permanent diet of the people.

With all the agencies now available for improving agriculture there is ground for optimism as to the ability of the nation not only to supply itself with food, but increasingly to meet the needs of the world.

INCREASING THE MEAT OUTPUT.

On the subject of increasing the meat supply Secretary Houston says:

To increase the meat production of the United States has been one of the principal aims of the Department in recent years. This cannot be accomplished in a day, but requires steady constructive effort over a period of years.

The activities of the Department have taken two principal directions: (1) checking and eliminating diseases and parasites and (2) increasing and improving stock raising by extending the industry where conditions are favorable and by pointing the way to better breeding and feeding.

Combating Stock Diseases.

The eradication of the Southern cattle tick is proceeding more rapidly than ever before, and is opening up for beef and dairy production a large territory. Within the past three years the quarantine has been removed from 106,810 square miles, making a total of 294,014 since the work was begun in 1906. More than 40 per cent. of the original tick-infested territory has been cleared, and therefore the direct losses, originally estimated at \$40,000,000 annually, are being greatly reduced.

The diseases known as sheep scabies and cattle scabies likewise are being eliminated rapidly from the Western States.

Hog cholera, always the cause of heavy losses throughout the country, is less prevalent this year than for many years. This is due, in marked degree, to the wise application of the protective serum devised by the department and to the demonstration work in 14 selected counties. In these counties there was an increase of 474,734 in the number raised and a decrease of 121,628 in the number lost, or a total gain of 596,362 hogs.

Contagious abortion in recent years has reached such proportions as seriously to threaten the cattle-raising industry. It strikes at the source by curtailing the production of calves. It has been studied by the Department, and vigorous efforts are being made to advise stock breeders as to its nature and means of prevention and eradication.

Tuberculosis of Farm Animals.

Tuberculosis probably is the most common, destructive, and widely disseminated of the infectious diseases of domestic animals, especially of cattle and swine. Its seriousness is emphasized by the fact that it is transmitted to human beings. This may be prevented in reasonable measure by the pasteurization of milk and the inspection of meat.

There remains, however, the problem of eliminating the disease from farm animals in order to prevent losses estimated at \$25,000,000 a year in the United States. This is the greatest problem confronting the livestock industry of the country. The disease can be prevented, and some definite system of eradication should be inaugurated. Three undertakings seem practicable at this time.

The first is the eradication from pure-bred herds of cattle. It is not necessary to resort to compulsion. The Department should be placed in position more fully to assist individuals who wish to undertake the complete eradication of the disease from their herds. It could apply the tuberculin test and, in case infected animals are discovered, advise and supervise their proper disposal or management.

The ruthless slaughter of all tuberculin re-

actors is not necessary. Many of them may be safely retained under proper quarantine conditions and their offspring raised free from tuberculosis. This plan has the approval of the breed-record associations in general and of many individual breeders.

The second undertaking is the eradication of tuberculosis from hogs. The experts of the Bureau of Animal Industry believe that this would be relatively easy of accomplishment. Hogs do not convey the disease to one another to any appreciable extent. They contract it from cattle, chiefly in two ways—by being fed on nonpasteurized products from creameries and by following cattle of somewhat mature age in the feed lot and feeding upon the undigested grain.

An educational campaign should be effective in removing these two sources of infection. It also may be desirable to have State laws requiring the pasteurization of skimmed milk and other products before they leave the creameries.

The third undertaking is complete eradication in restricted areas. The plan would be to select certain communities in which, after a thorough educational campaign had been made, the stock owners are willing to co-operate in eradicating the disease entirely from that territory. This would require the slaughter of infected animals and would necessitate reasonable indemnity for the animals slaughtered. The latter feature undoubtedly would require large expenditures.

The results accomplished in the District of Columbia afford an example of what can be done where systematic local eradication is undertaken. The joining of areas freed of tuberculosis in the manner proposed gradually should result in the elimination of the disease from groups of counties and from entire States.

Such an undertaking would be very similar to the plan of exterminating cattle ticks in the South. At first the opposition of the local people was almost unanimous. Gradually the people were convinced that the tick is an evil; that its eradication would be advantageous; and that the cost would be small in comparison with the benefits. The tick-eradication movement is now going forward very rapidly.

Such a plan should succeed against tuberculosis. It is a large task. Its feasibility will have to be thoroughly established first, as was the case with tick eradication. These suggestions, if carried into effect, should assist in developing a comprehensive plan for dealing with the tuberculosis situation which will meet with approval and lead to ultimate success. The department has recommended in the estimates for the next fiscal year that an appropriation of \$75,000 be made for the inauguration of the work.

Development of Stock Raising.

Experiments by the Department, in co-operation with the State experiment stations, have shown conclusively that the South is well adapted to economical beef and pork production. It is beginning to take its place with other sections as a stock-raising territory. Numerous breeding herds are being established. The leading beef-cattle breeders' associations are featuring the Southern trade, and two of them are holding sales in co-operation with the Department. This work is not for the benefit of one section alone; the entire country will profit from the extension of meat production into new territory.

The Sheep Industry.

Normally the United States imports from about two-fifths to more than one-half of the wool required for domestic consumption. During the past three years importations have ranged from nearly 250 million to more than 500 million pounds each year, the average being over 300 million pounds. The total consumption of lamb and mutton during the past 10 years has increased appreciably. In the fiscal year 1907 more than 9½ million sheep and lambs were slaughtered at plants subject to Federal inspection. The number now averages about 13 million per annum.

In some sections of the United States there

has been a steady decline in sheep production since the earliest statistical reports. This has been true also in every other settled country except Great Britain.

The explanation undoubtedly is an economic one. In general, the primary purpose of sheep growers has been to produce wool. This can not be attained profitably on high-priced land. Naturally, therefore, with the increase in land values there is a rapid decline in the number of sheep. In Great Britain meat has been the principal product and wool the by-product, and the sheep industry has flourished.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON OLEO.

(Continued from page 17.)

cents; 2,561,613 pounds withdrawn free of tax for export, and 746,281 pounds withdrawn free for use of United States as supplies for governmental institutions, as compared with 7,595,141 pounds produced; 3,753,012 pounds taxpaid at 10 cents; 3,081,356 pounds exported free of tax, and 734,030 pounds withdrawn free for use of the United States during the fiscal year 1915.

These figures show a decrease in the colored goods of 846,201 pounds produced; 349,725 pounds withdrawn taxpaid, and 519,743 pounds exported, and an increase of 12,251 pounds withdrawn free for use of Government during the fiscal year 1916.

The totals of both classes of oleomargarine show 152,509,913 pounds produced; 148,846,865 pounds taxpaid, 2,587,689 pounds exported, and 748,531 pounds withdrawn free for use of Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, as compared with 145,810,048 pounds produced, 141,446,620 pounds taxpaid, 3,112,528 pounds exported, and 734,030 pounds withdrawn for use of Government in the fiscal year 1915.

From these figures it will be noted that there was a total net increase in both classes of 6,699,865 pounds produced, 7,400,243 pounds withdrawn taxpaid, and 14,501 pounds withdrawn free for use of United States, and a decrease of 524,839 pounds in withdrawals for export during the fiscal year 1916 over the preceding year.

Collections from all oleomargarine sources during the fiscal year 1916 amounted to a total of \$1,485,970.72, which includes \$558,349.33 from stamp tax at 10 cents per pound, \$366,350.58 from stamp tax at one-fourth cent per pound, and \$561,270.81 from special taxes of manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in the two classes of product.

The total collections from oleomargarine for the fiscal year 1915 amounted to \$1,695,256.95, which included \$761,200.63 from stamp tax at 10 cents per pound, \$347,141.81 from stamp tax at one-fourth cent per pound, and \$586,914.51 from special taxes of manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers.

A comparison of the figures covering the collections for the fiscal years 1915-16, shows a decrease of \$202,851.30 collected from stamp tax at 10 cents per pound and increase of \$19,208.77 from stamp tax at one-fourth cent per pound, and a decrease of \$25,643.70 from special taxes of manufacturers and dealers, or a total net decrease of \$209,286.23 in the collections for oleomargarine in 1916.

These figures for 1916 include approximately \$200,000, payments on assessments, of stamp tax at 10 cents per pound on goods artificially colored by the manufacturers and placed on the market under taxpaid stamps at one-fourth cent per pound, and on the product illicitly colored by dealers who were discovered to have engaged in this illicit manufacture of oleomargarine, but these figures do not include collections from fines imposed by the courts and compromises effected in settlement of liabilities and violations of the law.

Violations Occur Among Dealers.

Investigations of violations of the oleomargarine law were continued during the fiscal year of 1916, and while no cases of the same magnitude in fraud as those reported during the two preceding years were discovered, a large number of cases of considerable importance involving the illicit coloring of white oleomargarine by dealers were discovered and

the offenders prosecuted and convicted. In addition to the criminal prosecutions in these cases assessments of stamp tax at 10 cents per pound on the product illicitly colored and special taxes as manufacturers were made against these dealers, and in several instances taxes amounting to several thousand dollars were collected.

The prosecutions pending at the close of the preceding year in three of the largest cases discovered in 1914 were vigorously pressed during 1916, and the most important one was brought to trial and resulted in conviction of all the principals, who were sentenced to pay fines and serve terms of imprisonment. Through various legal technicalities and delays criminal prosecutions in the other two cases have not been brought to a conclusion and the cases are now pending.

A summary of the results of the investigations made during the fiscal year 1916 shows 66 violations by manufacturers, 28 by wholesale dealers, 1,789 by retail dealers, or a total of 1,882 violations by these various classes reported during the year, as compared with a total of 2,777 violations during the fiscal year 1915.

No Violations by Real Manufacturers.

These figures of violations by manufacturers include only those cases reported against dealers who illicitly colored the white product and thereby became manufacturers under the law, as no violations were reported during the year against duly qualified manufacturers.

There were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 1916, 22 cases of violations by manufacturers, 1 by wholesale dealers, 7 by retail dealers, and these cases, with those reported during 1916 were disposed of by indictment and prosecution where the facts warranted such action, and by compromise of those cases of technical violations and by being dropped upon payment of taxes due where the facts clearly showed unintentional nature of the offenses.

During the fiscal year 1916 prosecutions resulted in the conviction of a total of 10 manufacturers, 1 wholesale dealer, and 2 retail dealers, and acquittal of 4 manufacturers and 2 retail dealers, while 7 cases of illicit manufacture, 5 violations by wholesale dealers, and 48 by retail dealers were compromised, leaving 60 cases of illicit manufacture; 14 violations by wholesale dealers, and 36 by retail dealers pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Fines aggregating \$38,751 were imposed in cases where convictions were secured, in addition to prison terms, and there was paid in compromise of violations a total of \$14,090.90. Assessments were made of special taxes amounting to \$56,134.19 and of stamp taxes of \$116,490.72 as a result of the discovery of these violations. Of these amounts there was collected from assessment of special taxes \$20,418.26 and from stamp taxes \$188,428.33, a total of \$208,846.59, making a total collection by assessments and compromises of \$228,937.59.

Included in the collections from stamp taxes is \$160,000 paid on assessments made the previous fiscal year, while there were still outstanding a large amount in special and stamp taxes assessed in these cases discovered during the current year.

Frauds Will Continue Under This Tax System

Attention has repeatedly been called in the annual reports of previous years to the urgent need of revision of the oleomargarine law, and while the figures showing a decrease in violations discovered during the current fiscal year as compared with the preceding year might indicate that the requirements of this law are being more scrupulously observed, because of the vigorous enforcement during the past three years, it is apparent that as long as the double rate of taxation remains in force frauds upon the revenues and the public will continue, despite every effort to suppress them.

A thorough and careful revision of this law to make it, in fact, a revenue measure, and at the same time afford the greatest possible protection against fraud, is urged.

Chicago Section

They don't put pockets in shrouds.

Some election bets are being held up until March 4, 1917.

Well, your Christmas turkey shouldn't cost so much, anyhow.

Seems like the whole works these days is crises and ultimatums and notes.

According to experts (?) Chicago is to have a population of 5,000,000 by 1950.

Take the tax off oleomargarine and thus help reduce the high cost of alleged butter.

Well, we have Bryan and Roosevelt with us yet—also Carter Harrison, so we feel fairly safe.

Ice cream is to go up, say the manufacturers—Let it go, as far as it likes; who wants ice cream, anyhow?

By way of diversion the authorities are after Jack Johnson. Cooler for him when they get him. Such is infamy.

Among light occupations may be mentioned giving away Poland, Constantinople and the Dardanelles—also selling Belgium.

John Theurer, the Cleveland packer, was "doing" the Stock Show the first part of the week. Same John, and some John, too.

Now that the packers are ready and willing to tell Mr. Legislator anything he wants to know, he doesn't think of a thing he wants.

H. K. Ushiku & T. T. Kofayashi, Tokio, Japan, were among the visitors at the Live Stock Show. Up to Bill now to see a menace in this.

"Con" Yeager, "Charley" Claus and "Bill" Fried were seen toddling along Spring Grove Ave. the other evening. What was the idea, anyhow?

Frank A. Murray has left on a two months' trip through Canada, and will write a series of articles on "Canada After the War" for the Wall Street Journal.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 2, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.61 cents per pound.

Foot and mouth disease was sidetracked by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, which says it is simply "visceral stomatitis." Simple enough, when you know.

Board of Trade memberships will reach the \$10,000 mark ere long and the desideratum is—\$20,000. No wonder some people are envious, and "investigations" are proposed!

Senor Carlos M. Duggan (otherwise Cornelius Michael Duggan, and a brother of Jim's), of the Argentine Republic, was a judge of cattle at the Show, and made good.

Thomas E. Wilson, for many years the practical head of Morris & Company, now president of Wilson & Company (that's everything), was last week presented with an oil painting of himself and a fourteen-piece silver service by the employees of Morris & Company.

Packers' buyers of live-stock acting as judges at the Show were: Henry DuPlan and George Myers of Wilson & Company; Tom Cross, E. R. Gentry and Jim Brown of Armour & Company; Ed. Hess of Morris & Company, and E. A. Tamblin of Swift & Company.

Another Scotticism.—McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat. McTavish (on his knees)—"O Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never—" Macpherson—"I widna commit myself' over far, Donald. I think I see land!"

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner of the provision situation as follows: "With a lull in the general European demand, a big seasonable decrease in the domestic volume and a loss of support that had been so noticeable in the early November market, product began to act natural under the hog movement and surplus packing. Hogs, although cheaper than product, still look very high-priced, and it will not be surprising to see the last three-quarters of the Winter's

packing sell very much lower than the first quarter. Cut meat stocks at Chicago are almost double what they were a year ago at this time."

W. G. Press & Company say: "The hog market does not decline much, even with the very liberal supply of hogs coming to market. This is due no doubt to the tremendous demand and the light accumulation of hog products. Hog meats are cheap, as compared with other foods. Up to a week ago eggs were selling at retail from 45c. to 50c. a dozen; butter is now selling at retail from 48c. to 50c. a lb.; chickens from 23c. to 26c. a lb.; turkeys sold from 34c. to 38c. a lb. during Thanksgiving week; potatoes are selling from 50c. to 60c. a peck. We have been expecting a lower market for hogs during the big supply period, but it is beginning to look as if high prices for hogs have come to stay. If hog values do not decline in face of the big receipts we have been getting for the last six weeks, it is hard to expect them to work lower when the supply becomes lighter. We are now well into the winter packing season, and usually at this period hogs decline. It will be noticed that last year hogs were selling at \$6.90 and two years ago at \$7.75. During this year we have had a continued increased demand for meats both at home and abroad, and indications point to a continued good demand and that we are in for a long period of high-priced meat and hog products. The stock of pork at the present time is practically nothing. We consider the showing of lard lullish. While the stock of cut meats looks fairly liberal, owing to the big trade we do not consider it burdensome. The future provision market has developed considerable strength since the placing of the last Belgian relief order. As there does not seem to be any indication at the present time of a decline in hog values, we would consider the selling side of provisions at present undesirable. There is a big spread between the live hog and provision futures. We have been expecting this spread to narrow and that there would be a decline in provisions, rather than an advance in hog values, but it now looks as if hog prices are coming closer to the provision futures."

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2014-5.

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DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

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Fill your requirements.

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SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

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*Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I.
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WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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241 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

After a lapse of two seasons, due to disease quarantine a year ago, the International Livestock Exposition was held this week at Chicago, and proved as big a success as past exhibitions. The showing made was encouraging for the future of meat production in this country, and the attendance was large.

The grand championship for fat steers went to another calf, California Favorite, a year-

old cross-bred Shorthorn-Hereford weighing 1,130 lbs. and exhibited by the University of California. The second honors went to a two-year-old pure-bred Angus steer, California Jock, weighing 1,850 lbs., and also from the University of California. Both were fattened without corn. Barley, oats, bran and alfalfa hay were the feeds.

Do you read the "Practical Points for the Trade" page every week? It's page 18.

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W. G. PRESS & CO.
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PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 27.....	10,140	1,705	57,094	27,248
Tuesday, Nov. 28.....	7,640	2,239	62,099	16,785
Wednesday, Nov. 29.....	11,756	1,808	62,637	12,773
Thursday, Nov. 30.....	9,702	951	44,365	17,513
Friday, Dec. 1.....	2,072	308	14,758	3,282
Saturday, Dec. 2.....	50,310	6,591	240,953	77,101
Previous week.....	88,594	10,482	258,873	92,040
Cor. week, 1915.....	61,827	7,120	272,782	78,106
Cor. week, 1914.....	46,006	7,425	227,664	123,581

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 27.....	3,266	253	9,448	...
Tuesday, Nov. 28.....	494	127	3,700	200
Wednesday, Nov. 29.....	3,258	161	14,585	...
Thursday, Nov. 30.....	Holiday.	...	...	...
Friday, Dec. 1.....	724	...	4,441	...
Saturday, Dec. 2.....	1,510	27	2,000	2,865
Total last week.....	9,252	538	34,243	3,065
Previous week.....	26,132	1,062	11,871	10,281
Cor. week, 1915.....	9,126	522	40,984	3,940
Cor. week, 1914.....	7,009	222	38,023	17,907

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Dec. 2, 1916.....	2,485,078	8,179,343	3,994,821
Same period, 1915.....	2,053,563	6,652,531	3,211,253

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Dec. 2, 1916.....	764,000
Previous week.....	809,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	788,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	681,000
Total year to date.....	27,384,000
Same period, 1915.....	23,480,000
Same period, 1914.....	21,017,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Dec. 2, 1916.....	161,900	605,400	185,000
Previous week.....	278,800	712,000	221,000
Same period, 1915.....	194,700	602,400	231,700
Same period, 1914.....	166,600	503,500	207,700

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Dec. 2, and the same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle.....	8,532,000	7,351,000
Hogs.....	22,370,000	18,226,000
Sheep.....	10,723,000	10,200,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1916.	1915.
Week ending Dec. 2, 1916:		
Armour & Co.....	24,100	
Swift & Co.....	28,400	
Wilson & Co.....	18,300	
Morris & Co.....	21,600	
Hammond Co.....	15,700	
Western P. Co.....	14,800	
Anglo-American.....	13,600	
Independent P. Co.....	15,300	
Boyd-Lunham.....	9,200	
Roberts & Oakie.....	8,700	
Brennan P. Co.....	6,800	
Miller & Hart.....	3,200	
Others.....	19,600	
Totals.....	199,100	
Total last week.....	240,500	
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	235,000	
Total corresponding week, 1914.....	204,900	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$10.50	\$9.55	\$8.30	*\$12.15
Previous week.....	9.90	9.50	8.00	11.05
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.60	6.50	5.95	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.50	7.00	5.50	8.50
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	7.65	4.80	7.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.05	7.60	4.50	7.30
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.00	6.13	3.55	5.75
Cor. week, 1910.....	5.90	7.52	3.85	6.95

*Record.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$10.75@12.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.50@11.75
Fair to good steers.....	8.00@10.35
Range steers.....	7.50@8.50
Stockers and feeders.....	6.50@7.40
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@8.75

Fair to good cows.....	5.50@7.25
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@7.15
Canners.....	3.00@4.65
Cutters.....	4.50@5.30
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@6.75
Good to prime calves.....	12.00@13.25
Heavy calves.....	9.00@11.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$9.20@9.75
Fair to fancy light.....	9.00@9.50
Medium wt. butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	9.40@9.90
Prime heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	9.60@10.00
Heavy mixed packing.....	8.15@8.60
Rough heavy mixed packing.....	8.55@8.90
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.25@8.40
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	9.50@10.10

SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$9.00@10.50
Fair to choice ewes.....	7.50@8.50
Wethers, fair to choice.....	8.00@9.00
Western lambs.....	12.00@12.65
Feeding lambs.....	10.35@10.90
Native lambs.....	12.00@12.65

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	\$27.60	\$27.60	\$27.60	.....
January.....	26.50	27.00	26.40	\$26.75
May.....	26.00	26.00	25.75	26.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.65	16.70	16.60	\$16.70
January.....	16.15	16.17	16.02	\$16.12
May.....	15.87	15.97	15.70	\$15.87
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	14.10	14.15	14.00	14.02
May.....	14.25	14.35	14.22	\$14.27

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	26.72	26.80	26.50	26.75
May.....	25.90	26.30	25.90	\$26.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.70	16.75	16.65	16.72
January.....	15.97	16.22	15.97	16.10
May.....	15.70	15.95	15.70	\$15.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	13.97	14.02	13.95	13.97
May.....	14.22	14.30	14.22	14.22

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	27.70	27.70	27.70	.....
January.....	26.80	27.60	26.80	\$27.52
May.....	26.00	26.50	26.00	26.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.75	16.77	16.72	16.75
January.....	16.20	16.25	16.10	\$16.20
May.....	15.90	16.02	15.85	\$16.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	14.00	14.12	13.97	14.12
May.....	14.22	14.37	14.20	\$14.32

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	27.70	27.80	27.50	27.65
May.....	26.00	26.70	26.50	26.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.80	16.82	16.75	\$16.77
January.....	16.35	16.45	16.30	\$16.45
May.....	16.20	16.40	16.20	16.37
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	14.17	14.20	14.07	\$14.20
May.....	14.42	14.47	14.30	\$14.45

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	27.35	27.42	26.75	26.75
May.....	26.55	26.55	26.05	26.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	16.30	16.35	16.07	16.07
May.....	16.30	16.32	16.07	16.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	14.15	14.15	13.90	13.92
May.....	14.35	14.37	14.17	14.22

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	26.90	26.90	26.65	26.65
May.....	25.50	25.95	25.77	25.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.30	16.35	16.15	\$16.27
January.....	16.02	16.07	15.95	15.95
May.....	16.02	16.02	15.92	\$15.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	13.80	13.87	13.80	\$13.80
May.....	14.15	14.17	14.10	\$14.10

‡Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@23
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	18	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	11	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	12½	@12½
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	18	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rolls Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Legs, fancy.....	22	@25
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	@35
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@20
Stew.....	12½	@14
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Hind Quarters.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters.....	12	@14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25
Shoulder Chops.....	18	@18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@20
Pork Chops.....	22	@24
Pork Shoulders.....	18	@18
Pork Tenderloins.....	18	@20
Pork Butts.....	20	@20
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	16	@16

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

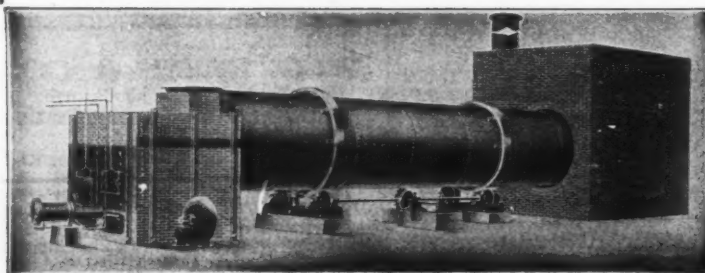
Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38	@38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	32	@32

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Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good native steers.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Heifers, good.....	11 @ 12
Cows.....	8 @ 11
Hind Quarters, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 32
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@ 29
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@ 33
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@ 33
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@ 25 1/2
Cow Loins.....	12 @ 15
Cow Short Loins.....	@ 15
Steer Loin Ends (hps).....	@ 20
Cow Loin Ends (hps).....	@ 14
Strip Butts, No. 3.....	@ 19
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@ 12
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 20
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 18
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 10
Rolls.....	13 @ 14
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 13
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 12
Cow Rounds.....	@ 10
Flank Steak.....	@ 14
Rump Butts.....	@ 12
Steer Chucks.....	@ 11
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 11
Cow Chucks.....	@ 10 1/2
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 10 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 10
Medium Plates.....	@ 10
Briskets, No. 1.....	@ 13 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.....	@ 11
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 13 1/2
Steer Navel Ends.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Navel Ends.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Fore Shanks.....	@ 7
Hind Shanks.....	@ 6
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 12
Trimnings.....	@ 9 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Hearts.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tongues.....	@ 17
Sweetbreads.....	22 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.....	8 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 7 1/2
Livers.....	6 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Venl.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Light Carcass.....	@ 16
Good Carcass.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Good Saddle.....	@ 16
Medium Racks.....	@ 13
Good Racks.....	@ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	40 @ 65
Calf Livers.....	21 @ 24
Heads, each.....	@ 25

Lambs.

Good Caul Lambs.....	@ 16
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 18
Saddles, Caul.....	@ 18
R. D. Lamb Fores.....	@ 15
Caul Lamb Fores.....	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 21
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 20

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 13
Good Sheep.....	@ 14 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	@ 14
Good Saddles.....	@ 16
Good Fores.....	@ 13
Medium Racks.....	@ 12
Mutton Legs.....	@ 16
Mutton Loins.....	@ 10
Mutton Stew.....	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	13 @ 15 1/2
Pork Loins.....	@ 14 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	@ 17
Tenderloins.....	@ 24
Butte Ribs.....	@ 10 1/2
Butte Ribs.....	@ 14
Hocks.....	@ 21
Trimnings.....	@ 14 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@ 16 1/2
Tails.....	@ 9 1/2
Snouts.....	@ 7 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 5
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 8
Blade Bones.....	@ 9
Blade Meat.....	@ 16
Cheek Meat.....	@ 13 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones.....	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 13 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	@ 10
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	@ 16
Slip Bones.....	@ 9
Tail Bones.....	@ 8
Brains.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Backfat.....	@ 16
Hams.....	@ 18
Calas.....	@ 14

Bellies.....	@ 18
Shoulders.....	@ 13 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 12
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 12
Choice Bologna.....	@ 14
Frankfurters.....	@ 15
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@ 11 1/2
Mixed Sausage.....	@ 16
New England Sausage.....	@ 14 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 19 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage.....	@ 16 1/2
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 16 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@ 25
Polish Sausage.....	@ 14 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 17
Country Sausage, fresh.....	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 17
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 15 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	@ 24 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 20 1/2
Delicatessen Leaf.....	@ 15 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	@ 18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new).....	@ 28 1/2
German Salami.....	@ 27 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@ 28 1/2
Holsteiner.....	@ 22
Mettwurst.....	@ 20 1/2
Farmer.....	@ 24

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 1.80
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.35 @ 9.15
Pork link, kits.....	@ 2.25
Pork link, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.90 @ 11.55
Polish sausage, kits.....	@ 2.25
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.90 @ 11.55
Frankfurts, kits.....	@ 2.15
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.90 @ 11.25
Blood sausage, kits.....	@ 1.80
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.35 @ 9.15
Liver sausage, kits.....	@ 1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.35 @ 9.15
Head cheese, kits.....	@ 1.80
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.35 @ 9.15

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$12.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	\$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case.....	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.....	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per dos.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$2.65
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.70
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	10.75
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box.....	20.00

BARELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 26.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 25.00
Prime Meas Beef.....	@ —
Meas Beef.....	@ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@ —
Rump Butts.....	@ 23.50
Meas Pork.....	@ 33.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 33.00
Family Rack Pork.....	@ 32.00
Bean Pork.....	@ 30.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 19 1/2
Pure lard.....	@ 18 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.....	@ 15 1/2
Lard, compound.....	@ 15 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	@ 1.09
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	@ 18 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.....	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb. b.....	18 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

	(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 17 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 17 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Extra Short Clears.....	@ 15 1/2
Extra Short Ribs.....	@ 15 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Butts.....	@ 14 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 20 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 20 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	@ 21
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 15 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 17
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 26 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	@ 19 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 20 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 18
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 30

Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 32 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 29
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 28
Smoked Boiled Hams.....	@ 29
Boiled Calas.....	@ 31
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 33
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set.....	@ 13
Beef exports, rounds.....	@ 20
Beef middles, per set.....	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 15
Beef wensands.....	@ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 80
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 50
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 17
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 16
Hog bungs, large.....	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 9
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 8
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 6
Imported wide sheep casings.....	•
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	•
Imported medium sheep casings.....	•

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	3.80 @ 3.85
Hoof meal, per unit.....	3.40 @ 3.50
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	3.30 @ 3.35
Ground tankage, 11%.....	3.70 @ 3.75
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	3.50 @ 3.60
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	3.10 @ 3.20
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	27.00 @ 28.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	28.00 @ 29.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	23.00 @ 23.50

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton.....	100.00 @ 175.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton.....	110.00 @ 120.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	35.00 @ 40.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 16.80
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 16.75
Leaf.....	@ 16 1/2
Compound.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Neutral lard.....	18 1/2 @ 19

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Tallow.....	@ —
Grease, yellow.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Grease, A white.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	20 @ 21
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Oleo stock.....	18 @ 20
Linseed, bibb.....	@ 91
Corn oil, loose.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Soya bean oil.....	9 1/2 @ 10

TALLOW.

Edible.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Prime Country.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Packers' Prime.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Packers' No. 1.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
White, "A".....	12 @ 12 1/2
White, "B".....	10 1/2 @ 11
Bone.....	@ —
Crackling.....	@ —
House.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Yellow.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Brown.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	53 @ 55
Glycerine, dynamite.....	52 1/2 @ 53
Glycerine, crude soap.....	56 @ 58
Glycerine, candle.....	37 @ 40

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	92 1/2 @ 93
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	90 @ 91
Soap stock, bibb., concen., 62 @ 65% f. a.....	5 1/2 Texas
Soap stock, bibb., reg., 50% f. a.....	3 1/2 Texas

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.15 @ 1.20
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.30 @ 1.35
Ash Pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.40 @ 1.42 1/2
Red oak lard tierces.....	1.65 @ 1.70
White oak lard tierces.....	1.80 @ 1.85
White oak ham-curing tierces, g. l. hoops.....	2.25 @ 2.30

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	@ 25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	11 1/2 @ 15
Iorax.....	6 @ 7 1/4
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@ 6 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 6 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 6 1/2

F. O. B. Chicago.

Salt.....	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.....	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack.....	1.65
English packing, pure dried, vacuume, per sack.....	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	6.08
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	7.06
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x, car lots, per bbl.....	1.57
Prices f. o. b. Chicago.....	

Retail Section

GET A GOOD BOOKKEEPER.

By E. Patten, "The Merchant," Brooklyn, N. Y.

Few of us realize the importance of correctly figuring cost of goods to sell. This cost not only means what we pay the manufacturer or jobber, but must include freight, cartage, wastage, shrinkage, labor in handling, etc.

Let these expense items be carefully and thoughtfully taken and added to first cost. Then you are in a position to add on the profit.

This should be the business plan—it should make the gross return sufficient to cover store rent, interest on investment, help cost, incidental supplies, delivery system, etc., and the net profit.

You must expect the business to pay you for going into it. You did not go into the business for your health, but for at least a fair return to you in dollars for your time and money invested.

Now, how vitally important is it that you keep careful account of all costs and expenses in order to know constantly that your business is living up to your expectation in its yield, and that it is not making an operating loss, or possibly eating away your capital, but that it is making for you a satisfactory profit for having gone into it?

There are many storekeepers who could easily keep the few accounts needful, but who don't.

There are many storekeepers who should employ a good bookkeeper, but who don't.

The smallest storekeeper can get good bookkeeping, part time service, for a few dollars per week.

A good bookkeeper will quickly arrange your cost records and account-keeping simply and effectively, so that the cost and time required to keep complete and accurate system will be nominal and trifling, compared to the value and benefit the information will be to you.

Why let the business progress and condition be smothered in an indefinite tangle of scattered papers, clogged spindles and jumbled drawers or confused pigeon-holes?

Is it good policy to go along guessing at what your business is doing?

Doubtless you know, and it may be needless to say, that in 90 out of every 100 failures it is found that the dealer has kept no positive record of his business conduct. He has failed to keep before himself accurate account of costs and the expenses of running his business.

Is it not best to know just what your costs and expenses are; just what you are making from week to week, where your business stands at the end of each month in losses and gains? The remedy is near, at the hand of every storekeeper.

Many of the most successful dealers are not familiar with bookkeeping, but they employ good accounting service. Good bookkeepers are plentiful. If needful, secure one.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. P. Fitzgerald has sold his butcher shop in Varina, Iowa, to Henry Kischer of Albert City.

Joseph Dushane will open a new meat market in the Johnson Block on Market street, Brockport, N. Y.

A building is being erected on Whiting street, Plainville, Conn., in which James Minello will open a meat market.

William A. Husbands, who conducted a meat market on Main street, Canandaigua, N. Y., for about thirty years, died at his home on Center street, Canandaigua, at the age of 65.

A meat market has been opened in Clarinda, Iowa, by Glen Fesenmeyer.

Henry Reiter, a butcher of Bridgeport, Conn., died as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage.

W. F. Broughton, Jr., who has conducted a meat market on Water street, Stoughton, R. I., for the past five years, has sold the market to his father.

A grocery and meat market to be known as the Harvard Market, has been opened at the corner of Harvard and Winchester streets, Medford, Mass., by I. Spellman.

L. C. Palmer has sold his meat market in Ute, Iowa, to Tony Miller.

William and Oscar Rodebaugh opened a meat market in Cedarville, Ill.

R. P. Smith and Henry Mortinson bought a meat business in Butterfield, Minn.

A meat market has been opened in Elgin, Neb., by George Burkhead.

J. H. Sanborn bought the meat market of J. K. Seafuse in Lake City, Mich.

A. Blomberg opened a meat market in Lanesboro, Iowa.

Walter Steadman has been succeeded in the meat business at Hancock, Iowa, by Emmet Bailey.

A meat market will be opened on North Main street, Sherburn, N. Y., by Walter L. White.

Bernie Stamp and W. E. Snyder have formed a partnership and have opened a market at 408 Liberty street, Braddock, Pa. The firm will be known as the B. A. Stamp Company.

Mike Lazovich and Manuel Perez who conducted a meat market on Keystone avenue, Miami, Ariz., have sold out to S. Henderson, J. Diall and D. Marley.

Edward R. Murphy, of 535 Dixwell avenue, a butcher, dropped dead while working in W. Roemer's butcher shop at 519 Dixwell avenue, New Haven, Conn.

G. L. Kizer and W. H. Rutledge have purchased the meat market in Gallatin, Tenn., from John D. Reed & Son.

A new meat market will be opened in West Branch, Iowa, by Jesse Dewees.

The H. P. Schroder butcher shop in Palmer, Kan., has been leased by John Erhard.

A meat market has been opened at 206 East Ninth avenue, Winfield, Kan., by Mrs. Ella Miller.

A grocery and meat market has been opened in Byron, Okla., by C. V. Trotter.

James Barkers will open a meat market in Kaw City, Okla.

The butcher shop in the Lucas Grocery, Pratt, Kan., has been purchased by M. J. McKinsey.

Lewis & Jackson have sold their meat and grocery market in Watonga, Okla., to Joseph Ortwein.

H. A. Hanson has disposed of his meat business in Elk Creek, Neb., to Joseph Lindinger.

Julius Wallace has purchased the meat business of C. H. Parker at Filley, Neb.

The meat market of J. C. Bradley at Tangipahoa, La., has been destroyed by fire.

A meat market has been opened in the Probst building, Bluff City, Kan., by John Estes & Son.

H. E. Larsen's meat market in Fargo, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

Ole Larson has sold his meat market in Bronson, Minn., to Carl Hilde.

Patrick Trainor will engage in the meat business at Buffalo, Minn.

Mike Dietz sold out his meat market in Glenwood, Minn., to A. N. Stone.

Christian Scott has disposed of his meat market in Truman, Minn., to Herman Hanson.

William Froelich will open a meat market in Sayner, Wis.

C. R. Quick, recently of Nashville, has engaged in the meat and grocery business on the corner of Holbrook street and Oakland avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Thomas Devlin has erected a building at 410 Beach street, Lansing, Mich., and will put in a stock of meats.

Ed. Hoebe is about to begin the erection of a meat market in De Pere, Wis.

Fred J. Durand & Company have leased the Tripp building in Allegan, Mich., and will occupy it with a stock of meats, etc.

Wells Brothers have moved the City Meat Market into their new building in Glasgow, Mont.

Will Marlow is adding a stock of groceries to his meat business at Good Thunder, Minn.

C. N. Hungerford has become the manager of the meat market at Grant, Neb.

George Burkehead has opened a new meat market in Elgin, Neb.

Crippan & Frake have succeeded to the Frake meat business at Inman, Neb.

J. E. Wilford and J. W. Campion have purchased C. G. Peterson's meat market in Warren, Minn.

Louis Lust bought the meat market in Gillett, Wis., formerly conducted by Ed. Foelker.

John Wiese, who conducted a meat market at 398 Barlett street, Milwaukee, Wis., has died.

Thomas Bishop, of Packwaukee, Wis., bought the meat market in Coloma, Wis., formerly owned by Herman Boelter.

August Hageman & Sons have moved their meat business into their new building at the corner of Maine and Chestnut streets, East Ellsworth, Wis.

Waddell, House & Company, is the name of the new firm in Charlotte, Mich., which has opened a meat market.

The Kildeer Meat & Grocery Company, Kildeer, N. D., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by G. W. Cole, P. F. Berringer and Fred Huber.

J. M. Peterson has sold the Wax Meat Market in Fargo, N. D., to Christian Brodel and Mr. Williams.

P. Groh, who operates a meat market on Third street, Dover, Ohio, has purchased the City Meat Market in East High Street, New Philadelphia, Ohio, formerly managed by Walter Fellers and Frank Kemp.

I. E. Reimers' meat market in Ottawa, Kan., has been damaged by fire.

R. D. Jones has opened a butcher shop on West Fremont street, Pocatello, Idaho.

The Brighton Park Lithuanian Meat Market and Grocery Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 by Paul Daubars, Matazasz Powilaitis and Bernard G. Wavzinski.

A meat and grocery market will be opened in the Wilson Building on Houghton avenue, Manistique, Mich., by Saks & Levin.

Joseph J. Leffler, engaged in the meat and grocery business in Ishpeming, Mich., died in his store on Division street after an attack of apoplexy.

A building is being erected on the corner of Hewitt avenue and Fourth street, Marquette, Mich., in which Gus Lindgren will open a butcher shop.

Upam & Russel have opened a meat market in Shawano, Wis.

A meat market has been opened in Rhine-lander, Wis., by Bud Pecor.

Charles Borning has sold his meat market in Reedsburg, Wis., to Alvin Hass.

Henry Brown will open a meat market in Poynette, Wis.

Charles Wrede sold his meat market in North Prairie, Wis.

J. J. Flam bought a meat business in Fingal, N. D.

W. E. Madden will open a meat market in Vesta, Neb.

J. Reisnoff and C. Livoni opened a meat market in Sidney, Neb.

T. C. Lewis has purchased William Harvey's meat market in Harrison, Neb.

Charles Parker has sold out his meat business in Beatrice, Neb., to Charles Wallace.

A meat market has been opened in Money Creek, Minn., by Earl Wood.

UNIFORM LAW FOR FOOD HANDLERS.

In the interest of a proposed uniform state food inspection and sanitation law, the members of the legislative committee of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association and their counsel were present at the twentieth annual convention of the American dairy, food and drug officials at Detroit, and offered the following bill as drawn for their consideration:

Proposed Uniform State Law. AN ACT

Providing for clean, sanitary and healthful food establishments, and for other purposes

Section 1. Unclean, Unsanitary and Unhealthful Establishments and Conditions Prohibited—That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, prepare, pack,

can, bottle, keep, store, handle, serve or distribute in any manner, food, for the purpose of sale, in an unclean, unsanitary or unhealthful establishment or, under unclean, unsanitary or unhealthful conditions, and except pursuant, in all ways, to the provisions of this Act.

Section 2. Clean, Sanitary and Healthful Establishments and Conditions Required—That every establishment, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be constructed, maintained and operated with strict regard for the health of the employes and for the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced, kept, stored, handled, served or distributed, so far as may be reasonable and necessary in the public interest and consistent with the character of the establishment, pursuant to the following general requirements, viz.:

(a) The entire establishment and its immediate appertaining premises, including the fixtures and furnishings, the machinery, apparatus, implements, utensils, receptacles, vehicles and other devices used in the production, keeping, storing, handling, serving or distributing of the food, or of the materials used in the food, shall be constructed, maintained and operated in a clean, sanitary and healthful manner.

(b) The food, and the materials used in the food, shall be protected from any foreign and injurious contamination which may render them unfit for human consumption.

(c) The clothing, habits and conduct of the employes shall be conducive to and promote cleanliness, sanitation and healthfulness.

(d) There shall be proper, suitable and adequate light, ventilation, drainage and plumbing.

(e) There shall be proper, suitable and adequate toilets and lavatories, constructed, maintained and operated in a clean, sanitary and healthful manner.

Section 3. Employes Must Be Free From Contagious and Infectious Disease—That it shall be unlawful for any employer to require, permit, or suffer any person affected with any contagious, infectious, or other disease or physical ailment which may render such employment detrimental to the public interest, to work, and it shall be unlawful for any person, so affected, to work, in any establishment subject to the provisions of this Act—pursuant to the provisions of section 4.

Section 4. Physical Examination of Employes.—That, in order to effect the provisions of section 3, the state (board of health) may require any person proposing to work, or working, in an establishment subject to the provisions of this Act, to undergo a physical examination, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is affected with any contagious, infectious or other disease or physical ailment, which may render the employment detrimental to the public interest. The examination shall be made at the time and pursuant to the conditions duly defined by the state (board of health). No person who refuses to submit to such examination shall work or be required, permitted, or suffered to work in any such establishment.

Section 5. Enforcement.—That the state (board of health) shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

Section 6. Inspections.—That the state (board of health) through its duly authorized officers, inspectors, agents, or other assist-

ants, shall be permitted, at all reasonable times, to inspect any establishment, or part thereof, subject to the provisions of this Act, together with its operation. Any person refusing or interfering with such inspection shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided in section 11.

Section 7. Preliminary Notice, Order, Hearing.—That if, as a result of an inspection provided for in section 6, it shall appear that any establishment is being maintained or operated in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the state (board of health) shall cause written notice thereof to be served upon the person violating said provisions, together with an order commanding an abatement of such violation and a compliance with this Act within a reasonable period of time stated in the order. Any person upon whom such notice and order is served shall be given an opportunity to be heard and to show cause why such order should be vacated or amended, under such rules and regulations as may be duly prescribed. If, as a result of such hearing, it shall appear that the provisions of this Act have not been violated, then the state (board of health) shall immediately vacate said order, without prejudice. If, however, after such hearing, it shall still appear that the said provisions have been in any manner violated, and upon a failure to comply with said order, in its original or amended form, within the reasonable time therein stated then the state (board of health) shall, at once, certify the facts to the proper prosecuting attorney.

Section 8. Prosecutions.—That it shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney to whom the state (board of health) shall report a violation of any of the provisions of this Act to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties herein provided.

Section 9. Regulations.—That the state (board of health) shall make uniform and necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Section 10. Definitions.—That the term "food" as used in this Act, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound, and all substances and ingredients used in the preparation thereof. The term "establishment," as used herein, shall include all buildings, rooms, basements, cellars, lofts, or other premises, or part thereof, used, occupied, or maintained for the purpose of manufacturing, preparing, packing, canning, bottling, keeping, storing, handling, serving, or distributing, in any manner, food, for sale. The term "person," as used herein, shall include a partnership, association, company or corporation as well as a natural person.

Section 11. Penalty.—That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, for the first offense, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding..... dollars, and, upon conviction for the second and each subsequent offense, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding.....dollars.

Section 12. Date of Effect.—This Act shall go into full force and effect on and after.....

Section 13. Repeal.—That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

New York Section

A. R. Fay of Swift & Company's transportation department at Chicago was in New York this week.

Manager Isaac Stiefel of Wilson & Company's branch house department in New York, was in Chicago this week.

Charles Ludlow, proprietor of a butcher shop in Peapack, N. J., for forty-nine years, died on Sunday at his home there, in his seventieth year.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending December 2, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.86 cents per pound.

General Manager Charles J. Higgins of Morris & Company's New York territory spent Thanksgiving at his old home in Providence, making the trip in his car.

William Henry Oates, a member of the New York Produce Exchange for nearly thirty years, was found dead last week of heart disease in his apartment in the Hotel San Remo, in his seventy-first year.

Henry T. Smith, formerly in the butcher business here and who later became wealthy in real estate operations, died suddenly last week at his home in Sag Harbor, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

A visitor from Argentina who landed in New York this week was A. R. Bliss, manager of the Frigorífico Argentina, the Wilson & Company plant at Buenos Aires. Mr. Bliss will make a Western trip before returning to his Southern home.

Emil Oppenheimer, a retail butcher at No. 2871 Broadway, died last week from wounds received at the hands of a negro wagon driver, whom he had discharged for allowing a turkey to be stolen from his delivery wagon. The man attacked him with a cleaver. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

The annual ball of the Wilson & Company Employees Mutual Benefit Association was held last night at Terrace Garden, and was graced by the presence of President T. E. Wilson and his family, who came on from Chicago for the occasion. A report of this event will appear in next week's issue of The National Provisioner.

Isaac Greenberg, 43 years old, manager of Jefferson Market, at Richmond, Va., died from apoplexy last Tuesday night at his home in that city. His remains were sent to Brooklyn, his native home, for burial in Washington Cemetery. For a number of years before going South Mr. Greenberg was engaged in the meat business in Brooklyn.

The annual ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society takes place next Friday evening, December 15, at Terrace Gar-

den. U. D. B. entertainments are famous, and the committees promise that the 1916 affair will be no exception, except that they hope it will break all records, even if the walls of Terrace Garden have to be removed to make room for the people who want to get in.

Jacob Bloch, who had shops at No. 575 Ninth avenue, No. 763 Columbus avenue and No. 60 Amsterdam avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities \$324,858, of which \$160,750 are secured and nominal assets \$516,531, consisting of real estate, \$453,500, mortgaged for \$334,500; stock, \$20,000; accounts, \$29,904; bond and mortgage, \$10,000, held as collateral, and cash in bank, \$2,627.

The market of Carl Boatti, on Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street, was completely wrecked by fire on Thursday. Nothing daunted, the hustling proprietor had his crew at work in a very short time in the old shop formerly conducted by Jules Dreyfuss, his present foreman, in Twenty-sixth street, and his order trade was served as usual, few, if any knowing there had been a fire at all. Hustle is Mr. Boatti's middle name, and such a trifle as a fire does not disturb his equilibrium.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 2, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 2,201 lbs.; Brooklyn, 23,218 lbs.; Bronx, 375 lbs.; total, 25,794 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 287 lbs.; Queens, 11 lbs.; Richmond, 20 lbs.; total, 318 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 540 lbs.; Brooklyn, 188 lbs.; Bronx, 39 lbs.; Queens, 40 lbs.; Richmond, 10 lbs.; total, 817 lbs.

Rumors were current on the West Side this week that the days of John J. Dillon as Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets were numbered, says the Journal of Commerce. It was said that Governor Whitman has long been dissatisfied with the conduct of the department under Dillon's management, and that he had decided to drop him as soon as the opportunity offered itself. There have been many reports of this kind ever since Dillon's activity in the milk crusade resulted only in advancing the price to the consumers, but it was stated this week, in a more or less direct manner, that the Governor had finally made up his mind to let Dillon out.

One of the oldest and best-known markets on upper Broadway, and whose business is growing steadily, is that of A. Weinig & Son, at No. 2296. The number of orders that are shipped daily from this shop would open the eyes of the ordinary shopkeeper. This is due to the two young sons of Mr. Weinig, who were taught their business by a master tradesman and a thorough business man. Mr. Weinig was at once guide, tutor, friend and father, and known as a stern

disciplinarian. His methods in the old days were successful, and today his sons are profiting from daddy's instructions, and are imbued with the same spirit which leads to prosperity.

Samuel Plaut of the firm of Robert Plaut & Son, wholesale butchers, of No. 352 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, who was indicted with several others on a charge of bribing inspectors of the Health Department to pass diseased meat, has entered a plea of guilty before Judge Roy in the County Court, Brooklyn. He was remanded for sentence. Arthur Plaut, another member of the firm, was convicted before Justice Cropsey in the Supreme Court on a similar charge, and on October 4 was sentenced to serve not less than two years in Sing Sing. At the same time Herman Braunschweiger, another Johnson avenue butcher, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to serve not less than one year. Six other men, arrested at the same time as these defendants and indicted, are awaiting trial.

The New York Mercantile Exchange has nominated the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Julius D. Mahr. Vice presidents, first, Ira C. Barnes; second, Alexander Moir; third, John G. Hadden; fourth, Andrew Davey. Treasurer, Howard J. Runyon. Executive committee, J. Leo Honigman, Harold L. Brown, William J. Merriman, Carl Ahlers, Winfield H. Mapes, Charles F. Droste, Jr., Daniel W. Whitmore, Jr., Harry A. Bemis and J. J. Hodupp. Mr. Mahr succeeds himself, having been president for eight years. Ira C. Barnes moves up to the position of first vice president, and Andrew Davey takes the place of Mr. Barnes as fourth vice president. The new members of the executive committee are Harold L. Brown, Charles F. Droste, Jr., Daniel W. Whitmore, Jr., Harry A. Bemis and J. J. Hodupp. The annual election will be held on Tuesday, December 12.

RISE OF A GERMAN BUTCHER BOY.

The romantic rise of a young German butcher boy, once the butt of jokes at Washington Market for his inability to speak English, to the position of cattle king of the West and probably the largest single land owner in the country, has been revealed by a legal controversy over the administration of his estate in California, says the New York Sun.

Three years before he died on October 14 in Oakland, Cal., Henry Miller deeded his entire \$20,000,000 estate to his daughter, Mrs. J. Leroy Nickel of San Francisco, to avoid the inheritance tax collectors of the State. The collectors now are attempting to find a way in which they can collect the tax.

Miller came to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1847. He worked for a time in a small downtown hotel as a porter. Finally he obtained work in Washington Market as an apprentice, where he was known as "Potsdam" and was the butt of ridicule because of the labors he was forced to perform.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

He saved his money and in December, 1850, joined the gold rush to California. He arrived too late to get to the gold fields and got a job as a butcher in San Francisco. In ten months he had saved enough to set up for himself. Then the miners who had found the gold came back and spending their money recklessly made fortunes for the merchants of the town.

Miller later became associated with Charles Lux, a cattleman, and together they bought hundreds of thousands of acres of grazing land in California, Oregon, Nevada and other Western States. They went into the cattle raising business and at one time owned 80,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep.

MEAT SITUATION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 16.)

Percentage Contributed by Each Exporting Country.

It is instructive to observe the shifting of surplus countries in relative position in the export of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef during the 18 years. The United States had the leading place during the 10 years 1895-1904, during which time it contributed over 63 per cent. to the total export trade of these surplus countries in this class of beef, but in the next 5 years, 1905-1909, this country fell to 33 per cent., in 1910 to 9.4 per cent., in 1911 to 5 per cent., and in 1912 to 1.6 per cent.

During this long period of years, New Zealand increased its contribution from 4 per cent. in 1895-1904 to 7 per cent. in 1910, after which there was a decline to 3 per cent. in 1912.

Australia substantially held the same relative position from beginning to end, with some depression in the intermediate years. Its fraction of this trade in 1912 was 15 per cent.

Therefore it appears that Argentina's enormous increase in exports of chilled and frozen beef has not only equaled the loss from the exports of the United States and the comparatively small loss from the exports of New Zealand, but has immensely increased the total exports of the surplus countries as well. Also, observation of decrease in the number of cattle in prominent countries of deficient beef production indicates that Argentina has also been supplying beef to offset growing deficiencies in some of those countries.

(To be continued.)

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Wyandotte
Sanitary
Cleaner and Cleanser

washes everything clean and sanitary, and does it with less work and at a less cost than any other article you can use.

Its properties are such that its use appeals to every meat packer and meat dealer wherever tried the world over. It contains no organic matter, fat, oil or grease. It is readily soluble, and no more harmful than pure water. It is so thorough in its work of cleaning that not only is the dirt and objectionable matter removed, but they are so completely removed that it purifies all sourness and freshens all staleness.

How much then is all this worth to you? If the changing to this cleaner meant added expense you might want to think it over. But as it does not add one cent to your present cost for cleaning material, do you think it a good business policy to hesitate even for a day making a change which means so much more assistance?

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

You may order Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser from your regular supply man with the express understanding that it will prove to be all that is claimed for it or money refunded.

The J. B. Ford Company

Sole Manufacturers

WYANDOTTE - - - MICH.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited

IT CLEANS CLEAN

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, poor to good	\$8.65@9.25
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	4.50@ 6.75
Cows	3.80@6.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	10.00@14.50
Live calves, grassers	—@—
Live calves, yearlings	@ 4.25
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to fair	11.25@13.25
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live lambs, culls	8.50@ 9.00
Live sheep, common to prime	5.00@ 7.50
Live sheep, culls	@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10.00
Hogs, medium	@10.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 9.75
Pigs	@ 9.50
Roughs	@ 8.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	15 @15½
Choice native light	14½@15
Native, common to fair	12 @14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@15
Choice native light	@14½
Native, common to fair	@14
Choice Western, heavy	13 @14
Choice Western, light	@13
Common to fair Texas	10 @10½
Good to choice heifers	11 @12
Common to fair heifers	@10
Choice cows	@10
Common to fair cows	@ 9½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	9 @10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	16 @20	20 @22
No. 2 ribs	14 @18½	16 @18
No. 3 ribs	11 @12	13 @15
No. 1 loins	16 @20	20 @22
No. 2 loins	14 @16½	18 @19
No. 3 loins	11 @12	14 @16
No. 1 hinds and ribs	18½@17	17½@18
No. 2 hinds and ribs	15 @16	16 @18
No. 3 hinds and ribs	13 @13	13 @15
No. 1 rounds	@13½	12½@13
No. 2 rounds	@11½	12@12½
No. 3 rounds	@10½	11½@12
No. 1 chuck	13 @13½	12½@13½
No. 2 chuck	@11	11½@12
No. 3 chuck	@ 9½	10½@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	20½@21
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	18½@19
Western calves, choice	18½@19
Western calves, fair to good	14½@15
Grassers and butterfinks	11 @12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@12
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@12
Hogs, 190 lbs.	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@13½
Pigs	@13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@17
Lambs, choice	@16
Lambs, good	@15
Lambs, medium to good	@14½
Sheep, choice	@14
Sheep, medium to good	@13
Sheep, culls	@11

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@21
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@21
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@21
Smoked picnic, light	@16
Smoked picnic, heavy	@15½
Smoked shoulders	@15½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@20
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@18
Dried beef sets	@28½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@28
Pickled bellies, heavy	@17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	18 @19
Fresh pork loins, Western	15 @17
Frozen pork loins	15 @16
Fresh pork tenderloins	25 @25
Frozen pork tenderloins	24 @24
Shoulders, city	16 @16
Shoulders, Western	15 @15
Butts, regular	16½ @16½
Butts, boneless	19 @19
Fresh hams, city	20 @20
Fresh hams, Western	18 @18
Fresh picnic hams	13 @13

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 55.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	140.00@170.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 50.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	19 @21c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	16c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	15c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	85c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @85c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	14 @15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	15c.	a pound
Livers, beef	12 @14c.	a pound
Oxtails	11 @13c.	a piece
Hearts, beef	9½@10c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	18 @20c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	30 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	20c.	a pound
Blade meat	17c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 5½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 8
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbs., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@50
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@17
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	7½ @7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	4 @4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80 @80

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black	30	22
Pepper, Penang, white	24	26
Pepper, red	20	23
Allspice	6½	9
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	15	17
Cloves	20	23
Ginger	18	21
Mace	61	65

SALTPETRE.

Refined	31 @32
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .65
No. 2 skins	@ .63
No. 3 skins	@ .53
Branded skins	@ .57
Ticky skins	@ .57
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .60
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@ .55
No. 2, 12½-14	@ .55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@ .55
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@ .25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ .65
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ .60
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@ .60
No. 2 B. M. kips	@ .25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@ .70
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@ .25
Branded kips	@ .45
Heavy branded kips	@ .55
Ticky kips	@ .45
Heavy ticky kips	@ .55

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Maryland, young hens and toms, fancy	32 @33
Maryland, poor to fair	24 @28
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy	28 @30
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy	28 @28
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	23 @28
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	23 @25
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., common	18 @20
Old hens	27 @28
Old toms	27 @28
Barrels—iced—	
Spring, dry-pick., 10 lbs. and over	25 @26
Spring, 6 to 7 lbs. each	24 @25
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best	27 @27
Old toms, scalded	26 @26
Old toms, dry-picked	27 @27

CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb.	29 @29
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	29 @29
Western, milk fed, 26 to 30 lbs. to doz.	27 @27
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	22 @22
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.	27 @27
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	27 @27
Western, corn fed, 26 to 30 lbs. to doz.	24 @24
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	20 @20

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	30 @32
Va., milk fed, broilers	25 @25
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	25 @25
Western, corn fed, 8 and over lbs. to pair	21½ @21½

Fowls—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	21 @21
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	19½ @19½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	18 @18
Western, boxes, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	17 @17
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	16 @16
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	15½ @15½

Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	20 @20
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked	19 @19
Old Cocks, per lb.	15 @15
Southern and S.W., large	17 @17

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	6.00@6.25
Ducks and Geese—Dry Packed, 12 to box—	
Ducks, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	17 @18
Ducks, wa., fancy, 60 lbs. and over to doz.	17 @17
Ducks, wa., fancy, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	16 @16
Ducks, wa., fancy, under 48 lbs. to doz.	14 @15
Geese, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	17 @18
Geese, western, fancy, large	15 @16
Geese, western, fancy, small	14 @15
Ducks and geese, poor to fair	12 @13
Guineas, spring, 3 to 4 lbs., per pair	1.25@1.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	16½ @17
Fowls, prime	17½ @17½
Roosters, old	14 @14
Turkeys	28 @30
Geese	15 @16
Ducks	17 @17

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@39½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	40 @40½
Creamery, Firsts	37½ @39
Process, extras	@35
Process, Firsts	33½ @34

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	48 @60
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	46 @47
Fresh gathered, firsts	43 @45
Fresh gathered, seconds	39 @42
Fresh dirties, No. 1	33 @34
Fresh chex, prime to choice	31 @32

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@80.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 4.25
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.10
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	nom. 40.00
New York	
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	4.20 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 18½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid)	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 4.20
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar. 25%	@ 4.20

